

23 7-17-92
ORDINANCE No.

116334

Law Department

COUNCIL BILL No.

109286

The City of

AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards; adopting by reference the Uniform Fire Code, 1991 Edition, and the 1991 Uniform Fire Code Standards; and repealing Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 22.600 and Ordinances 115405 and 115406.

Honorable President:

Your Committee on _____

to which was referred the within Council report that we have considered the _____

COMPTROLLER FILE No. _____

Introduced: AUG 21 1992	By: PAGELER
Referred: AUG 21 1992	To: Public Safety
Referred:	To:
Referred:	To:
Reported: SEP 8 1992	Second Reading: SEP 8 1992
Third Reading: SEP 8 1992	Signed: SEP 8 1992
Presented to Mayor: SEP 9 1992	Approved: SEP 11 1992
Returned to City Clerk: SEP 11 1992	Published:
Vetoed by Mayor:	Veto Published:
Passed over Veto:	Veto Sustained:

Full Council

OK

handwritten

The City of Seattle--Legislative Department

Date Reported
and Adopted

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

President:

Committee on

was referred the within Council Bill No.

that we have considered the same and respectfully recommend that the same:

shall Council vote 8-0

Committee Chair

ORDINANCE 116334

1 AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards; adopting by
2 reference the Uniform Fire Code, 1991 Edition, and the 1991 Uniform Fire Code
3 Standards; and repealing Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 22.600 and Ordinances 115405
4 and 115406.

5 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

6 Section 1. Chapter 22.600 of the Seattle Municipal Code and Ordinance 115405, entitled:

7 "AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards; adopting
8 by reference the Uniform Fire Code, 1988 Edition, and the 1988 Uniform Fire Code
9 Standards; and repealing Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 22.600 and Section
10 22.604.010, and Ordinances 114328 and 114329," and Ordinance 115406 entitled:

11 "AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards; and
12 amending the Uniform Fire Code, 1988 Edition as adopted by reference by
13 Ordinance 115405"

14 are hereby repealed; provided, that permits, notices and orders issued thereunder
15 shall remain valid until expiration, completion and supersession by action under this
16 ordinance; and provided further that the Fire Chief is authorized to apply technical
17 provisions of the repealed ordinances and Code sections to inspections and Fire
18 Code compliance, as an alternative equivalent to the technical provisions of this
19 ordinance, until December 31, 1992. This repeal shall not affect any pending
20 prosecutions or enforcement actions.

21 Section 2. There is added to the Seattle Municipal Code a new Chapter 22.600 as follows:

22 22.600.010 TITLE

23 This subtitle shall be known as the Seattle Fire Code.

24 22.600.020 ADOPTION OF UNIFORM FIRE CODE.

25 The Uniform Fire Code, 1991 Edition, with Appendices I-C, II-A, II-B, II-C, II-D,
26 II-E, III-A, III-C, IV-A, IV-B, V-A, VI-A, VI-B, VI-E and VI-F thereto, the
27 Uniform Fire Code Standards, 1991 Edition, both published by the International
28 Conference of Building Officials and Western Fire Chiefs Association, one copy of
which is filed with the City Comptroller (C.F. 299195), are adopted and by

1 this reference made part of this subtitle. This Uniform Fire Code together with the
2 City of Seattle amendments thereto, as adopted under separate ordinance and
3 known as the Seattle Fire Code Supplement, shall constitute the Official Seattle
4 Fire Code. In any case in which there is a conflict between the component parts
5 of the Seattle Fire Code, the Seattle Fire Code Supplement shall be controlling over
6 the Uniform Fire Code.

7
8 22.600.030 FEES

9 Fees for permits, certificates, inspections, plans review and code alternates required
10 by the Seattle Fire Code shall be as established in Chapter 22.602 of the Seattle
11 Municipal Code.

12 22.600.040 PENALTY

13 Conduct made unlawful by this subtitle constitutes a crime subject to the provisions
14 of Chapters 12A.02 and 12A.04 of the Seattle Municipal Code. Any person
15 convicted of a violation of this subtitle or an order of the Fire Chief may be
16 punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or by
17 imprisonment for no more than One Hundred Eighty (180) days, or by both such
18 fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation constitutes a separate offense.

19 22.600.050 EXAMINATIONS - DURATION

20 Certificates indicating successful completion of an examination shall be valid for a
21 period of three (3) years from the date of examination.

22 Section 3. SEVERABILITY. The several provisions of this Ordinance are hereby
23 declared to be separate and severable and the invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph,
24 sub-division, section or portion of this ordinance or the invalidity of the application thereof
25 to any person or circumstance shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this
26 Ordinance or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

(To be used for all Ordinances except Emergency.)

Section 4... This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after its passage and approval, if approved by the Mayor; otherwise it shall take effect at the time it shall become a law under the provisions of the city charter.

Passed by the City Council the 8th day of September, 19 92
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 8th day of
September, 19 92 Lee E. Bensen
President of the City Council.

Approved by me this 11th day of September, 19 92
Harmon B. Rice
Mayor.

Filed by me this 11th day of September, 19 92

Attest: [Signature]
City Comptroller and City Clerk.

(SEAL)

Published

By Margaret Carter
Deputy Clerk.

1991 SEATTLE FIRE CODE

ORDINANCE

Effective



Seattle Fire Department

Section 1.103(b) is amended to read as follows:

SCOPE

1.103(b) **Existing Conditions.** The provisions of this Code shall apply to existing conditions as well as to conditions arising after the adoption thereof, except that conditions legally in existence at the adoption of this Code and not in strict compliance therewith shall be permitted to continue only if, in the opinion of the chief, they do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

Section 2.101(g) is amended to read as follows:

Authority for Enforcement

Sec. 2.101(g)

(g) The means and adequacy of each exit in the event of fire, from factories, schools, hotels, lodging houses, asylums, hospitals, churches, halls, theaters, amphitheaters and all other places in which people work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose.

Section 2.102 is replaced to read as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Sec. 2.102. (a) The Chief is authorized to make and enforce such rules and regulations for the prevention and control of fires and fire hazards as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the intent of this Code. Three copies of such rules and regulations shall be filed with the City Comptroller.

(b) Administrative rules of general applicability which require public compliance and product approvals shall be published as provided for in Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 3.02.

(c) The Chief may publish: technical, advisory, and informational material not requiring general public compliance, regulations applicable to an individual permit issued under this Code and regulations applicable to members of the Fire Department in such form as he may establish.

Section 2.108(b) is amended to read as follows:

INTERFERENCE WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT

2.108(b). Any person who obstructs the operation of the Fire Department in connection with extinguishing any fire, or in the performance of other duties required by this Code, is guilty of a crime under provisions of Chapter 12A of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Replace Section 2.109 to read as follows:

2.109. **LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES.** (a) This ordinance is enacted as an exercise of the police power of the City of Seattle to protect and preserve the public peace, health, safety and welfare, and its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes.

(b) It is expressly the purpose of this ordinance to provide for and promote the health, safety and welfare of the general public, and not to create or otherwise establish or designate any particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or benefitted by the terms of this ordinance.

(c) It is the specific intent of this ordinance to place the obligation of complying with its requirements upon the owner or occupier of premises within its scope, and no provision nor term used in this ordinance is intended to impose any duty whatsoever upon the City or any of its officers or employees, for whom the implementation or enforcement of this ordinance shall be discretionary and not mandatory.

(d) Nothing contained in this ordinance is intended to be nor shall be construed to create or form the basis for any liability on the part of the City, or its officers, employees or agents, for any injury or damage resulting from the failure of the owner or occupier of premises to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, or by reason or in consequence of any act or omission in connection with the implementation or enforcement of this ordinance on the part of the City by its officers, employees or agents.

(e) Any suit brought against the City, or its officers, employees or agents, because of such act or omission performed in the enforcement of any provision of such codes or other pertinent laws or ordinances implemented through the enforcement of this Code or enforced by the code enforcement agency shall be defended by this jurisdiction until final termination of such proceedings, and any judgment resulting therefrom shall be assumed by this jurisdiction.

(f) Limited public funds are available for the implementation and enforcement of the codes adopted by this ordinance. Permit application reviews and inspections conducted pursuant to this ordinance are spot checks designed to foster and encourage compliance and are not guarantees or assurances that permits or work undertaken pursuant to permit issuance complies with all applicable codes.

Sub-section 2.201 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) All buildings or structures which are structurally unsafe or not provided with adequate egress, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health, or public welfare, by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, fire hazard, disaster damage or abandonment, as specified in this Code or other effective ordinances are, for the purpose of this section, unsafe buildings. All such unsafe buildings are hereby declared to be public nuisances and shall be brought into compliance as required by Ordinance, by the owner, upon notice from the Chief.

Sub-sections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) are added to Section 2.201 to read as follows:

(c) Whenever the Chief determines that a building is unsafe he shall:

Order such corrections as are necessary.

Provide an information copy of such order to the Building Official.

(d) When the Chief determines that an unsafe building should be posted to prohibit entry or continued use, he shall post a notice on the principal entrance(s) of such building, describing the unsafe condition(s). The owner of a building so posted shall prohibit continued use of the premises. Only the Chief shall remove a notice posted under this Code.

(e) The Chief shall also order the termination or restoration of utilities and/or the temporary closure of streets when such action is necessary to reduce the life hazard or fire fighting hazard of an unsafe building.

(f) The Chief may seek an order of the court requiring vacation of an unsafe building until corrections are made.

(g) The Chief shall seize and remove hazardous materials or take such other action as may be necessary to correct an imminent hazard, when the owner fails or is unable to effect immediate correction.

(h) Whenever in the opinion of the Chief, it is essential for public safety, the Chief may order the owner or responsible party to establish additional safeguards. Such safeguards may include use of standby fire fighters, standby paramedics, special inspectors, additional fire protection equipment and similar measures.

Such individuals shall be on duty at such times as the Chief may require and shall comply with the orders of the Chief. Such individuals shall inspect the required fire appliances provided to see that they are in proper place and in good working order, and shall keep diligent watch for fires during the time such place is occupied and take prompt measures for extinguishment of fires that may occur. Such individuals shall not be required or permitted, while on duty, to perform any other duties than those herein specified.

The Chief may order Fire Department personnel to duty if the owner or responsible party refuses or is unable to establish additional safeguards when directed by the Chief. The owner or responsible party shall pay the actual costs for labor. Labor costs shall be based on the rates of pay as determined by the collective bargaining agreement adopted by ordinance.

Section 2.202(b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) **Inspection Requests.** It shall be the duty of the person doing the work authorized by a permit to notify the Chief that such work is ready for inspection.

It shall be the duty of the person requesting any required inspections to provide access to and means for proper inspection of such work.

Sub-section 2.205 (e) is added to read as follows:

(e) The Chief may prohibit the use, display, or sale of any device, material, thing or object which is designed to be used in such a manner as to violate any provisions of this Code, or where the use or sale of such constitutes a distinct hazard to life or property.

Sub-section 2.205(f) is added to read as follows:

(f) Failure to correct violations of fire prevention laws and ordinances within the time established on the order or notice will result in an inspection fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Such fee will be imposed for each inspection performed by the Fire Marshal or his designee.

Exceptions:

1. The Chief shall waive the inspection fee if the original order or notice is determined to be invalid.
2. The Chief may waive the inspection fee when mitigating circumstances beyond the responsible party's control exist such as conflicting enforcement by other jurisdictions, conditions caused by third parties or where alternate materials, methods or designs are under review to meet the intent of the Seattle Fire Code.

Section 2.303 is replaced to read as follows:

APPEALS:

Sec. 2.303. Appeals from decisions or actions pertaining to the administration and enforcement of this Code shall be addressed to the Fire Chief. The appellant may request a review by three (3) or more members of the Fire Prevention Code Advisory Board, convened by the Chairman of the Board. The results of this appeal will be advisory only.

Section 2.305 is added to read as follows:

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:

2.305 (a) The Chief is authorized to appoint qualified persons or agencies having special technical skills as special inspectors or plan reviewers and accept their inspection, plan review and evaluation of specialized fire protection equipment.

(b) The Chief is authorized to accept inspections performed by other jurisdictions and honor permits and certificates issued by other jurisdictions for activities regulated by this Code, upon presentation to the Chief of satisfactory evidence that such inspections, permits and certificates are substantially in accord with the fire safety requirements of this Code.

Section 2.306 is added to read as follows:

Report of Fire Protection Impact

Sec. 2.306(a) At the time of application for any Type II, III or IV Master Use Permit as established in Chapter 23.76 of the Seattle Municipal Code, the Department of Construction and Land Use shall forward a notice of the application to the Chief of the Fire Department. The Department of Construction and Land Use shall provide sufficient information to the Chief for consideration in completing the report of fire protection impacts for the proposed project.

(b) The Chief shall have thirty days from the receipt of the permit application to complete a report of fire protection impacts. Within 15 days, the Chief shall indicate whether or not a fire impact mitigation report will be prepared. If the report of fire protection impacts is not received by the Department of Construction and Land Use within thirty days, the Director of the Department of Construction and Land Use shall assume that no mitigating fire protection measures are required to issue the permit.

(c) When the mitigating measures identified in the report of fire protection impacts are requirements of this Fire Code, the Director of the Department of Construction and Land Use shall include the mitigating measures in the decision and condition the permit to require review of construction drawings by the Chief. When the imposition of the mitigating measures will be based on the authority of the Master Use Permit, the Director shall give consideration to the mitigation measures proposed by the Chief for inclusion as conditions.

(d) Appeals of the mitigating measures identified in the report of fire protection impacts imposed as a requirement of this Fire Code shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.302. Appeals of mitigation measures imposed under Master Use Permit authority shall be in accordance with the Master Use Permit appeal in SMC 23.76.

Section 3.101 is amended as follows:

Sec. 3.101. Any person operating or maintaining any occupancy, premises or vehicle subject to this Code who shall permit any fire hazard to exist on premises under his control or who shall fail to take immediate action to abate a fire hazard when ordered or notified to do so by the Chief or his duly authorized representative, shall be guilty of a crime as provided for in Chapter 12A of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Section 4.107 is amended to read as follows:

REVOCACTION OF PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

Sec. 4.107(a). The Fire Chief may revoke, suspend or refuse to renew any permit or certificate upon evidence submitted to him/her that any permit condition has changed so that continued operation would create an unwarranted safety risk. Such conditions include, but are not limited to:

1. Use by a person other than the person to whom the permit or certificate was issued.
2. Change of location from the location specified on the permit.
3. Violation of any of the conditions and/or limitations specified in the permit or certificate.
4. Permit holder's failure, refusal or neglect to comply with any order or notice duly served upon him/her under the provisions of this Code.
5. Any false statement or misrepresentation of a material fact in the application or plan specifications on which the granting of the permit or certificate was based.
6. A violation of this Code, including referenced standards, when determined by the Chief.

The permit or certificate holder shall be notified in writing no later than five (5) business days prior to the revocation, suspension or refusal to renew such permit or certificate. The permit or certificate holder may request in writing a hearing before the Chief for reconsideration of the decision to revoke, suspend or deny renewal. The request shall be filed with the Chief by Five O'clock (5:00 p.m.) of the second business day following service of the notice. The hearing shall be held no later than one (1) business day from receipt of a written request. The Chief or his/her designee shall issue a final decision, in writing, sustaining, modifying or withdrawing the initial decision to revoke, suspend or refusal to renew the certificate of registration no later than the next business day following such hearing.

b. Emergency Revocations

The Fire Chief may revoke, suspend or refuse to renew a permit or certificate in emergency situations when an imminent fire hazard exists, without providing prior notice to the permit or certificate holder. An emergency situation will be declared where the Chief finds unforeseen circumstances that call for immediate action and the failure to act may cause imminent injury, illness or harm to humans, domestic animals, livestock, wildlife, or may be dangerous or injurious to the immediate or neighboring property, lands, or premises.

Where such emergency is found to exist, all certificates and permits shall be surrendered to the Chief or his/her authorized representative upon demand. Those activities sanctioned by certificates and permits will be suspended until the Chief finds the emergency no longer exists.

Persons surrendering said certificates and/or permits may appeal the Chief's action by filing a notice of appeal with the Chief by Five O'clock (5:00 p.m.) of the next business day following such revocation. The hearing shall be no later than one (1) working day from the receipt of such written appeal.

The Chief or his/her designee shall issue a final decision in writing, sustaining, modifying or withdrawing the initial decision to revoke the certificate or permit no later than the next business day following such hearing.

Section 4.108, 1st paragraph, is revised to read as follows:

PERMITS REQUIRED

Sec. 4.108. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use a building or premises or engage in any activities for which a permit is required by this Code, without first having obtained such permit. Permits are issued by the Fire Marshal's Office. The Chief may condition any permit, increasing or decreasing the scope of activity, and/or specifying fire safety provisions in addition to those established by this Code, where he deems such conditions are necessary to provide reasonable public safety.

Section 4.108 Sub-item f.3. is amended to read as follows:

f.3. Flammable or Combustible Liquids and Tanks.

- A. To store, handle or use Class I liquids in excess of 5 gallons in a building or 10 gallons outside of any building (including heated liquids of higher flash point, such as asphalt).
- B. To store, handle or use Class II and III-A liquids in excess of 25 gallons inside a building or 60 gallons outside of any building, except for fuel oil used in connection with oil-burning equipment.
- C. To store, handle or use Class III-B liquids in excess of 1000 gallons.
- D. To install, alter or operate equipment in connection with the storage, handling, use or sale of flammable or combustible liquids regulated under Article 79.
- E. To install, alter, remove, abandon, place temporarily out of service or otherwise dispose of any flammable or combustible liquid tank. See Article 79.

Exception: Fuel oil tanks used for heating purposes at residential sites.

- F. To change the type of contents stored in any flammable or combustible liquid tank to a material other than that for which the tank was designed and constructed.
- G. To operate an automotive self-service station or marine service station.
- H. To operate mobile or portable refueling equipment, including marine craft.
- I. To remove Class I or Class II liquids from an underground storage tank used for fueling motor vehicles by any means other than the approved, stationary on-site pumps normally used for dispensing purposes.
- J. To operate tank vehicles in which flammable and combustible liquids are transported.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. The storage or use of liquids in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, aircraft, motorboats, mobile heating plants or portable motor boat tanks of six (6) gallons or less individual capacity and twelve (12) gallons or less aggregate capacity.
2. Dispensing fuel for motor vehicle fueling at full-service stations open to the public or at private stations using approved dispensing equipment.
3. Transportation of liquids in factory sealed containers or in tanks excepted in Exception #1.
4. The storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes, or similar mixtures when stored for maintenance painting or similar purposes in quantities permitted by this Code.

Section 4.108 1.1 is amended to read as follows:

- 1.1 Liquefied petroleum gases. See Article 82 for specific permit requirements.

Exceptions are added to the Place of Assembly Permit in Section 4.108 as follows:

p.2. **PLACES OF ASSEMBLY.** To operate a place of assembly with an occupant load of 100 or more as defined in Article 9.

Exceptions:

- a. Outdoor Grandstands seating less than 1,000 and not used for special events.
- b. School auditoriums, open-concept classrooms and similar areas, when used for school functions.
- c. Lunchrooms, training centers and similar areas operated for employees or regular building occupants (less than 300 occupants) without appreciable fuel load.

Exceptions are added to Item r.2 to read as follows:

r.2. **Refrigeration equipment.** To install or operate a mechanical refrigeration unit or system. See Article 63.

Exceptions:

1. Air, water or brine systems.
2. All units and systems utilizing Group I refrigerants with a refrigerant compressor or horsepower rating of less than 100.
3. Systems using Group I and Group II refrigerants under City of Seattle Mechanical permit.

Sections 4.109 and 4.110 are added to read as follows:

CERTIFICATES

Sec. 4.109. A certificate is a statement that a person has demonstrated knowledge and competence in the performance of an activity regulated by this Code. All applications for a certificate required by this Code shall be made to the Chief in such form and detail as he may prescribe. Certificate fees are established in the Seattle Municipal Code to recover the City's cost in testing and issuing a certificate. Any person performing work for which a certificate is required under this Code shall have such certificate in their possession at the work site.

TEMPORARY PERMITS

4.110. The Chief may issue temporary permits establishing fire safety controls for:

- (a) An activity not specifically regulated, but where regulatory safeguards are necessary because of unusual circumstances.
- (b) Interim operation of a regulated activity at reduced scope and/or with temporary fire safeguards until permanent fire prevention features are provided.
- (c) Time-limited special situations where use of a permit to specify fire prevention controls is necessary in the judgement of the Chief.
- (d) Pier crossing permits (transportation, only--no storage) for hazardous materials.

LIABILITY INSURANCE

4.111 (a) Where liability insurance is required by any section of this Code or as a permit condition for any controlled hazardous activity, the applicant shall file with the Chief a "Certificate of Insurance." The applicant's policy shall evidence a "Comprehensive General Liability" (including automobile coverage) insurance limit of \$1 million (\$1,000,000), combined single limit per occurrence and annual aggregate, no deductible and naming the City of Seattle as an additional insured. The Chief may increase or decrease these amounts.

(b) In those instances where this Code requires as a condition of issuing a permit that the applicant for the license shall provide insurance, the purpose of the requirement is to insure that members of the public and the City will be compensated for losses caused by personal injury or property damage resulting from the negligent acts of the licensees or their agents or employees.

(c) Whenever the issuance of a permit is conditioned upon obtaining a policy or policies of public liability insurance by the applicant for such license, the policy:

(1) Shall be issued by a company or companies authorized to do business as an insurer in Washington State pursuant to the provisions of R.C.W. Title 48 as now or hereafter amended;

(2) Shall contain, by endorsement or otherwise, the following recital:

"This policy is issued pursuant to Section 4.111 of the Fire Code (Ordinance No. _____, as amended), of the City of Seattle for the purpose of complying with the conditions and requirements of the Code. Any exception, limitation, provision or omission in this policy (including all other endorsements thereto) in conflict with such condition or requirement is void. This policy shall be continuous until cancelled and terminable only on at least ten (10) days written notice to the Fire Chief."

(3) May be approved as to sufficiency and form by the City Attorney and/or the City Risk Manager at the request of the Chief;
and

(4) Shall be furnished to the Chief for filing with the City Comptroller.

Section 9.104.....Definition of Basement is amended to read as follows:

BASEMENT is any floor below the 1st story in a building and shall also include "stories, basement-like" which are covered by earth and where the Fire Chief determines that egress or emergency access is restricted or that flammable vapors may concentrate in such manner that basement regulations shall apply.

Section 9.104.....Definition of Bureau of
Fire Prevention is amended to read as follows:

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION is the Seattle Fire Department Fire Marshal's Office.

Section 9.105.....Definitions of Central Station, Certification and Commercial Pier are added to
read as follows:

CENTRAL STATION shall mean an office to which remote alarm and supervisory signalling
devices are connected where personnel are in attendance at all times to supervise the circuits and
investigate signals.

CERTIFICATION shall mean a complete record of tests and examination procedures, including
problems found and corrections made.

COMMERCIAL PIER shall mean that portion of waterfront property and property adjacent
thereto where access to the property by the general public is allowed. This shall include, but not
strictly be limited to the following type of occupancies: Passenger terminals, public assembly,
educational, wholesale and retail stores, office buildings, drinking and dining establishments,
factories and workshops, parking garages, marinas, boat yards, shipyards and places of human
habitation, or any combination of the above with a Marine Facility.

Section 9.105 Definition of Control Area is revised to read as follows:

CONTROL AREA is a space within a building bounded by not less than a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation within which the exempted amounts of hazardous materials may be stored, dispensed, used or handled. Storage or use of quantities in excess of exempt amounts in a single control area is required by the Seattle Building Code, Section 901 to be in occupancies rated as the appropriate H occupancy. The number of control areas within retail and wholesale occupancies must not exceed two, and the number of control areas in other occupancies must not exceed four.

Section 9.108.....New definitions are added to read as follows:

FALSE ALARM REPORTING, MALICIOUS. A person is guilty of malicious false alarm reporting when, with knowledge that the information reported, conveyed, or circulated is false, s/he initiates or circulates a false report or warning of an alleged or impending occurrence of a fire, explosion, crime, catastrophe, or emergency knowing that such false report is likely to cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or transportation facility, or to cause substantial public inconvenience or alarm.

FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM is a heat or smoke detection system which is monitored by an approved central station.

Section 9.108.....Definition of Flammable Liquid Marine Terminal is added to read as follows:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID MARINE TERMINAL shall mean that portion of waterfront property and property adjacent thereto where flammable and combustible liquids are received by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, or tank vehicle and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank car, tank vehicle, container, or fueling vessel in bulk quantities.

HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIAL. Item (d) is added to Section 9.110.

- d. Material having a health hazard rating of 3 or 4 per Uniform Fire Code Standard 79-3, unless included within categories a, b and c, above.

Section 9.115.....Definition of Marine Facility is
added to read as follows:

MARINE FACILITY shall mean that portion of waterfront property and property adjacent thereto where general cargo is received by vessel, rail car, or motor freight and is temporarily stored for the purpose of distributing such cargos by vessel, rail car, or motor freight. Such facilities shall include Bulk Terminals handling other than flammable and combustible liquids, and Break Bulk and/or Container Terminals handling all commodities.

Section 9.117...Refer to the Seattle Building Code for additional occupancy definitions.

Section 9.117 Exception 1 to Group H Occupancies Division 2(f) is revised to read as follows:

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Rooms or areas used for woodworking which are not greater than 3,000 square feet in area may be classified as a Group B, Division 2 Occupancy.

2. Lumberyards and similar retail stores utilizing only power saws may be classified as Group B, Division 2 Occupancies.

The building official may revoke the use of these exceptions for due cause.

Item (h) is added to Section 9.117 Group H Occupancies Division 2 to read as follows:

- (h) Class 3 water-reactives.

Section 9.117 Group H Occupancies Division 3 Item (f) is revised to read as follows:

- (f) Class 1 and Class 2 water-reactives.

Section 9.117 Group H Occupancies Division 6 is revised to read as follows:

Division 6. Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials (HPM) are used and the aggregate quantity of materials are in excess of those listed in the Building Code (see U.B.C. Table No. 9-A or 9-B). Such facilities and areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Building Code. See U.B.C. Section 911.

Section 9.117 Group H Occupancies Division 7 is revised to read as follows:

Division 7. Occupancies having quantities of materials in excess of those listed in Table 9-B of the Building Code that are health hazards, including:

- (a) Corrosives.
- (b) Toxic and Highly toxic materials.
- (c) Irritants.
- (d) Radioactive materials.

Section 9.120...Definition of Report of Fire Protection Impacts is added to read as follows:

REPORT OF FIRE PROTECTION IMPACTS is a report obtained from the Chief of the Fire Department addressing the impacts a proposed project will have on the Fire Department's ability to provide fire protection services and the steps to be taken to mitigate adverse impacts on fire protection services.

TOXIC MATERIALS. Item (d) is added to Section 9.122 to read as follows:

- (d) Materials having a health hazard rating of 2 per Uniform Fire Code Standard 79-3, unless exempted by inclusion within categories a, b and c, above.

Section 9.125.....Definition of Waterfront Facility
is added to read as follows:

WATERFRONT FACILITY shall mean all piers, wharves, docks, and similar structures to which vessels may be secured; areas of land, water, or land and water under and in immediate proximity to the buildings on such structures or contiguous to them and equipment and materials on such structures or in such buildings.

Section 10.302 is amended to read as follows:

Key Boxes

Sec. 10.302. (a) When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for lifesaving or fire fighting purposes, the Chief may require a key box to be installed in an accessible location. The key box shall be of a type approved by the Chief and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the Chief.

(b) When key boxes are required, the responsible party shall pay for the installation and related expenses necessary to equip the Fire Department with the appropriate key.

(c) The Fire Department shall have sole possession of keys which access building key boxes. Upon installation of building key boxes, the Chief shall inspect and approve the keys to be stored within the key box.

Section 10.403 is revised to read as follows:

Fire Hydrants

Sec. 10.403. The location, number and type of fire hydrants connected to a water supply capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be provided on the public street or on the site of the premises or both to be protected as required and approved by the Chief. Fire hydrants shall be accessible to the Fire Department apparatus by roads meeting the requirements of Division II.

For fire safety during construction, alteration or demolition of a building, see Section 87.103(c).

Fire hydrants and their connections and devices appurtenant thereto, if upon private property, will not be considered part of the Municipal Water system and will be installed and maintained by the property owner.

EXCEPTION: Private property for which easements to accommodate the water distribution system, hydrants and metered water services, where accepted by the Superintendent of Water for operation and maintenance.

Where private hydrants are installed, city of Seattle Water Department standard hydrants shall be used. Mains shall be 6-inch minimum size and installed per NFPA No. 24. Any single hydrant shall provide at least 2,000 GPM at 20 psi residual pressure, except where lesser flows are approved by the Chief.

Section 10.503 is changed to read as follows:

Section 10.503. All fire alarm systems, fire hydrant systems, fire extinguishing systems (including automatic sprinklers), standpipe systems, smoke/heat venting and smoke control systems, special provision for Fire Department access, fire pumps, emergency power generators for fire protection systems, ventilation for hazardous chemicals and other fire protection systems and appurtenances thereto shall meet the approval of the Fire Chief as to installation and location and shall be subject to such periodic tests as required by the Chief. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Fire Chief for review and shall have his approval prior to construction or installation.

EXCEPTIONS: The following may be installed subject to field inspection without prior plan approval unless required by the Chief:

1. Pre-engineered range hood protection systems.
2. Minor extension or relocation of existing systems not involving more than six (6) sprinklers, detectors or similar devices.
3. Shaft pressurization systems in buildings less than six (6) stories in height.

Sub-sections (d), (e), (f) and (g) are added to **Section 10.504** to read as follows:

- (d) Maintenance and periodic testing are the owner's responsibility, or the responsibility of such other person as may be designated in a lease of the premises, and are separate from Fire Department inspections.
- (e) Maintenance testing shall be performed in accordance with this code and Administrative Rulings published by the Chief.
- (f) Where certified inspection, testing, or qualification of fire protection equipment is required by nationally recognized standards, laws, ordinances, or administrative rules, the Chief shall require that the person, firm or corporation performing such work have a certificate from the Fire Department. See Appendix IIIB.
- (g) Residential Condominiums. Any Group R occupancy which is hereinafter established as condominiums under Chapter 64.34 of the Revised Code of Washington shall have provisions similar to the following items included in the recorded Declaration of Covenants. A copy of the Declaration shall be provided to the Chief.
 1. In the event that any unit is equipped with a fire sprinkler system, nothing shall be hung from the sprinklers comprising a part of the system nor shall any such sprinklers be painted, covered or otherwise changed, tampered with or altered except as may be authorized by permit from the Chief.
 2. Prior to any alteration, amendment, modification or change to the fire sprinkler system, the owners or their agents shall submit such alteration, amendment, modification or change to the Chief for review and approval. The owners agree to comply with all applicable sprinkler requirements.

Sec. 10.507 is changed to read as follows:

Sec. 10.507. (a) General. An automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed when required by Building Code Section 3802 (see Appendix IV-D).

For provisions on special hazards and hazardous materials see Articles 45, 48, 59 and 80.

NOTE: Additional automatic sprinkler systems may be required for:

Area increase	Building Code	Sec. 506
Height increase	Building Code	Sec. 507
Fire Resistive Substitution	Building Code	Sec. 508
Atria	Building Code	Sec. 1716
High-rise	Building Code	Sec. 1807
Exiting	Housing and Building Maintenance Code	
Fire Dept. access	Fire Code Section 10.203	
Retroactive Ordinance	Fire Code	Articles 90-93

Sub-sections 10.510 c and d are amended to read as follows:

(c) **Location of Class I Standpipes.** There shall be a Class I standpipe outlet connected at every floor-level landing of every required stairway above or below grade and on each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit. Outlets at stairways shall be located within the exit enclosure or, in the case of smokeproof enclosures, within the vestibule or exterior balcony, giving access to the stairway.

Risers and laterals of Class I standpipe systems not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

EXCEPTION: In buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, risers and laterals which are not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure, need not be enclosed within fire-resistive construction.

There shall be at least one two-way outlet above the roof line when the roof has a slope of less than 4 inches in 12 inches.

Roof outlets within 10 feet of any roof edge skylight or other opening shall be protected by a 42 inch high guardrail or parapet at the opening.

In buildings where more than one standpipe is provided, the standpipes shall be interconnected at the bottom.

(d) **Location of Class II Standpipes.** Class II standpipe outlets shall be accessible and shall be located so that all portions of the building are within 30 feet of a nozzle attached to 100 feet of hose.

In Group A, Divisions 1 and 2.1 Occupancies, with occupant loads of more than 1,000, outlets shall be located on each side of any stage, one each side of the rear of the auditorium and on each side of the balcony.

Fire-resistant protection of risers and laterals of Class II standpipe systems is not required.

The hose shall extend into the most remote room, vehicle or similar enclosure served.

TABLE NO. 10.510-A - STANDPIPE REQUIREMENTS

OCCUPANCY	NONSPRINKLED BUILDING ¹		SPRINKLED BUILDING ^{2 & 3}	
	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement
1. Occupancies exceeding 75 ft. in height. See Note 10	III ^{8 & 9}	Yes ⁵	I ^{8 & 9}	No
2. Occupancies 4 stories or more, but less than 75 ft. in height, except Group R, Div. 3	[I ^{7 & 9} and II ⁴] or III ^{8 & 9}	Yes ⁵	I ^{7 & 9} or (III ^{8 & 9})	No
3. Group A Occupancies with Occupant load exceeding 1000 ⁶	II	Yes	No Req't. ¹²	No ¹²
4. Group A, Div. 2.1 Occupancies over 5000 square feet in area used for exhibition	II	Yes	II	Yes
5. Groups I, H, B, Div. 1, 2 or 3 Occupancies less than 4 stories in height, but greater than 20,000 square feet per floor	II ⁴	Yes	No Requirement ¹¹	No ¹¹

- ¹ Except as otherwise specified in Item No. 4 of this table, Class II standpipes need not be provided in basements having an automatic fire extinguishing system throughout such basements.
- ² The standpipe system may be combined with the automatic sprinkler system.
- ³ Portions of otherwise sprinkled buildings which are not protected by automatic sprinklers shall have Class II standpipes installed as required for the unsprinkled portions.
- ⁴ In open structures where Class II standpipes may be damaged by freezing, the Chief may authorize the use of Class I standpipes which are located as required for Class II standpipes.
- ⁵ Hose is required for Class II standpipes only.
- ⁶ Class II standpipes need not be provided in assembly areas used solely for worship.
- ⁷ The Class I standpipe may be omitted in Group B, Division 2 and Group R, Division I occupancies when primary Fire Department vehicle access is provided on at least one side within 3 stories of the roof (not over 35 feet total height).
- ⁸ Fire Department outlets on Class I and III standpipes need not be provided at grade level or floors below grade when all portions of such floor are within 150 feet hose travel distance of grade level exterior doors fronting on streets or yards usable by Fire Department apparatus.
- ⁹ Class I & III standpipes shall have two 2-½ inch roof outlets. The outlets shall be a minimum of 10 feet from the roof edge, skylight, light well or other opening; unless protected by a 42-inch high guard rail or equivalent.
- ¹⁰ For additional requirements, see Section 1807(p) of the Seattle Building code.
- ¹¹ Exception--See Article 81 for special requirements.
- ¹² Class II standpipe required for legitimate stages; see Section 10.510(d).

Section 11.104, 11.105 and 11.106 are added to read as follows:

Sec. 11.104. A person shall not construct, erect, install, maintain or use any incinerator or barbecue pit or so burn any combustible material as to constitute or occasion a fire hazard by the use or burning thereof or as to endanger the life or property of any person thereby.

Posting of Signs on Exterior Doors Blocked by Storage

Sec. 11.105. Any exterior door of a building that is blocked by storage on the interior side shall have a sign affixed to the exterior side of such door stating **THIS DOOR BLOCKED**. The sign shall consist of letters having principal stroke of not less than 3/4 inch wide and at least 6 inches high on a contrasting background, provided, however, this provision shall not permit the obstruction of any required Fire Department access door or exit door.

Storage of Hazardous Equipment in Buildings

Sec. 11.106. It shall be unlawful to park, store or repair gasoline or gas-fueled equipment, vehicle, motorcycle, moped or any other similar device, in any dwelling unit, office, exitway or location that would create a fire or life hazard.

An exception is added to Sec. 11.302(b) to read as follows:

EXCEPTION: 3. Waste accumulated for collection by the solid waste utility shall be stored in containers specified in the City's solid waste collection contracts authorized by ordinance.

Sub-sections 6 through 9 are added to Subsection 11.303(b) to read as follows:

6. Aisles. A main aisle and 44 inch minimum wide cross aisles at 20 feet maximum centers shall be provided except where specific prior approval is obtained from the Chief for larger block pile storage.

7. Dead Ends. No dead end aisle shall be longer than 10 times its width.

8. Obstructions. Storage shall not obstruct fire door closing, access to extinguishers, standpipe outlets, sprinkler control valves, fuel control valves, electrical control centers, shut down or safety controls or Fire Department access openings. Storage shall not obstruct a 44-inch clear aisle extending from Fire Department access openings to the far wall.

9. Sprinkler System or Equivalent. Storage of 2500 cu. ft. or more of readily or highly-combustible material (such as materials classified as Class IV or V commodities in Article 81) shall be under permit, in occupancies protected by an automatic sprinkler system, or in such other places approved by the Chief as having alternate equivalent provisions for fire safety. The Chief may require that readily or highly combustible materials be stored in an H-2, H-3 or H-4 occupancy when, in his opinion, the quantity and fire hazard of materials stored warrants a hazardous occupancy classification.

Subsection 11.303(d) is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 11.303(d). The amount of combustible furnishings, decorative or display materials located more than 20 feet from ceiling mounted sprinklers in an atrium shall not exceed a fire loading of 2 lbs./sq.ft.

A new Section 11.305 is added to read as follows:

Highly Flammable Materials

Sec. 11.305 MATERIALS. Any materials shown by test to have a life hazard greater than that indicated and controlled by Building Code interior finish regulations or Fire Code decorative material regulations shall be prohibited or shall be installed or used with such additional fire safety features as are necessary to substantially reduce the life hazard. All carpeting to be installed in schools, nursing homes, day care centers, places of public assembly and in corridors and egress-ways in high-rise buildings shall be Class 2 interior floor finish. Hospital carpeting shall be Class 1 interior floor finish. (See Appendix IV A for classification)

Sections 11.406, 11.407, 11.408, 11.409, 11.410 and 11.411 are added to read as follows:

Toy Balloons

Sec. 11.406. A person shall not inflate any toy balloon or other similar device with any toxic, explosive or flammable gas, or sell, give away or furnish any such balloon or device so inflated. Open-flame generators shall be prohibited.

Projectile Firing

Sec. 11.407. A person shall not, in any brush- or grass-covered area or area covered with flammable material, possess or fire or cause to be fired any tracer bullet or tracer charge or any type of projectile that discharges smoldering or flammable material.

Trapdoors To Be Closed

Sec. 11.408. Trapdoors and scuttle covers, except those that are automatic in their operation, in any building other than a dwelling shall be kept closed at all times.

Shaftways To Be Marked

Sec. 11.409. Outside windows in a building used for manufacturing purposes or for storage which opens directly on any hoistway or other vertical means of communication between two or more floors in such buildings shall be plainly marked with the word "SHAFTWAY" in red letters at least 6 inches high on a white background; such warning sign to be so placed as to be easily discernible from the outside of the building. Doors or window openings on such shaftway from the interior of the building, unless the construction of the partition surrounding the shaftway is of such distinctive nature as to make its purpose evident at a glance, shall be similarly marked with the warning word "SHAFTWAY" so placed as to be easily visible to anyone approaching the shaftway from the interior of the building.

Open-flame Warning Lights

Sec. 11.410. It shall be unlawful to maintain any torch or lantern utilizing an open flame along any excavation, road or any place where the dislodgement of such torch or lantern might permit same to roll, fall or slide onto any brush- or forest-covered land or any land containing flammable material.

Open-flame Devices in Marinas

Sec. 11.411. (a) Permits. For permits for open-flame devices in marinas, see Section 4.108(o2).

(b) On Exterior of Boats or Slips. Any open-flame device used for lighting or decoration on the exterior of any boat or on any slip or wharf must be approved by the Chief.

Section 11.603 is amended to read as follows:

Maintenance of Vacant Buildings and Properties

Sec. 11.603. Vacant buildings and properties shall be maintained free of accumulations of combustible or hazardous material. Vacant buildings shall be maintained, securely locked or barricaded to prevent entry by unauthorized persons or as otherwise required by the Chief.

Sub-sections (g) & (h) are added to Section 12.109 to read as follows:

(g) **TERMINATION.** Where exits terminate in alleys, parking lots, pier aprons, or similar places, the Chief may order additional signs or placards, weatherproof where necessary, with four (4)-inch-high letters stating **"FIRE EXIT - DO NOT OBSTRUCT"** or other appropriate legend, barriers, or paint as necessary to maintain an exit path to a public street. The owner shall install and maintain the signs, barriers and painting. (See Seattle Traffic Code Section 11.72.155).

(h) **EGRESS FROM STAIRWAYS.** Enclosed stairways serving more than six (6) floors shall have two (2) means of egress from the stairway. Enclosed stairways serving ten (10) or more floors shall have reentry into the building at approximate 5-story intervals. Reentry signs shall be posted in the stair.

EXCEPTION:

1. Jails.
2. Where telephones connected to a 24-hour manned location are provided in the stairway in each 5-floor increment that does not have a means of egress.
3. Where any door serving as an entrance to the stair does not automatically lock behind a person entering the stair.
4. Where alternate means of alerting building management to persons trapped in a stairwell are approved by the Building Official.

- NOTE:**
1. See Appendix IV-D for Seattle Building Code Sections 3313 and 3314 on exit signs and illumination.
 2. The maintenance of exit signs and exit illumination is determined by the Building Code in effect at the time the building was constructed or substantially remodeled.

Sections 13.202 and 13.203 are revised to read as follows:

Reporting of Fires

Sec. 13.202 (a) In the event a fire or accidental release of a hazardous material occurs or fire alarm operates on any property, the owner or occupant shall immediately report such fire or alarm to the Fire Department.

(b) A fire shall mean any fire not used for cooking, heating, or recreational purposes or one not incidental to the normal operations of the property.

False Alarms

Sec. 13.203. (a) False alarms shall not be given, signaled or transmitted or caused or permitted to be given, signaled or transmitted in any manner.

(b) Reporting a false fire alarm or intentionally tampering with fire alarm equipment is a violation of Seattle Municipal Code, Section 12A.16.040 titled "False Reporting."

EXCEPTION: A fine in the amount of fifty (\$50) dollars may be levied against the owner or monitoring agency of any off-premises fire alarm system generating or transmitting a second and each subsequent system false alarm during any twelve (12) month period.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to give, signal or transmit or for any person to cause or permit to be given, signaled or transmitted, in any manner, any false alarm.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to tamper with or maliciously injure any fire alarm equipment maintained for the purpose of transmitting fire alarms to the Fire Department.

(e) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the sounding of any such signal essential for the carrying on of any fire drill. The Chief may require that he be notified in advance when such signal will be sounded, and shall be notified in advance if such signal is transmitted from a system connected to a central station.

Sub-sections f and g are added to Section 13.301 to read as follows:

(f) Fire drills shall be conducted at least every two months in institutional occupancies. These drills are for staff only.

(g) High-rise buildings shall conduct fire drills as required by the emergency Operation plan approved under Building Code Section 1807 and/or Fire Code Article 93.

Sec. 14.103(b) is revised to read as follows:

(b) **System Design.** Fire alarm systems, automatic fire detectors, emergency voice/alarm communication systems and notification devices shall be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with Uniform Fire Code Standard Nos. 14-1 and 14-2, the Seattle Electrical Code and the Seattle Building Code except where superseded by requirements of this section or other City of Seattle ordinance or where alternate designs are approved by the Chief. In case of conflict, the more restrictive requirement shall apply.

New Sub-sections h, i, j, k, and l are added to Sec. 14.104 to read as follows:

- (h) **Additional Required Fire Alarms.** A fire alarm system shall be installed:
1. In any occupancy when the occupant load below the level of exit discharge exceeds 25 persons.
 2. In any occupancy when the occupant load above the level of exit discharge exceeds 200 persons.
 3. In all multiple floor E occupancies.

- (i) **Additional Required Fire Detection Systems.**
1. Individual single station detectors shall be installed in all R occupancies when sold, rented or used for day care.
 2. All occupancies hereinafter constructed which exceed 3,000 square feet of gross floor area shall be provided with an approved automatic fire detection system. For the purpose of this subsection, the total gross floor area shall be determined based on the complete, attached building regardless of any area separation walls. All fire detection systems shall be connected to an approved central station.

EXCEPTIONS:

- i. Group M or Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.
 - ii. Occupancies protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
 - iii. Buildings with a monitored alarm system complying with Article 93.
3. Buildings to which substantial alterations or repairs are made as specified in Section 104(c) of the Seattle Building Code shall comply with the provisions of this section as if they were new buildings.
- (j) **Additional Exemptions.** Fire alarm systems are not required:
1. In churches, gymnasiums, field houses and similar occupancies without basements or 2nd floors.
 2. In existing B occupancies which are fully sprinkled, have exits conforming to the current Building Code and are not classified as high-rise buildings.
 3. In one story hotels and one or two story apartments, built prior to 1983 are exempt from the system. They must have individual unit detectors.
 4. In office building corridors except where required by the Building Code or other Fire Code Articles.
 5. In residential buildings of 3 stories or less, where each unit has exits direct to the public way which are not shared by another unit and where no unit is located above another unit.

- (k) **Additional Design Requirements.**
1. Assembly occupancies exceeding 1,000 persons in any building shall have a voice alarm system.
 2. Fire alarm systems shall be audible in all normally occupied portions of the building. The sound level shall be 15 dBA above ambient, 60 dBA minimum in sleeping areas. In all other areas, the sound level shall be 10 dBA above ambient, 55 dBA minimum.

3. All new smoke detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

EXCEPTION: In unit residential smoke detectors.

4. All new range hood fire protection systems shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.
5. Automatic sprinkler water flow alarm(s) shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

EXCEPTIONS:

- a. Basement parking garages not used as exits for the building.
- b. Systems less than six sprinklers and not protecting an exitway.

6. Group I occupancies over 50 persons, high-rise buildings and assembly occupancies over 1,000 shall be connected to an approved central station.
7. A zoned system and annunciator shall be provided for multiple buildings, buildings with more than two principal entrances and buildings 4 or more stories in height. Automatic sprinkler water flow shall be zoned by floor in high-rise buildings.

- (l) Fire detection and/or alarm systems shall be under the supervision of a responsible person who shall ensure that required periodic tests and maintenance are performed. The Chief is authorized to order any premises vacated where a required fire detection and/or alarm system is not maintained in good working condition.

New Sections 14.111 through 14.114 are added to Article 14 as follows:

Sec. 14.111 Automatic Fire Alarm Reporting Systems.

(a) **Scope.**

This section applies to all alarm reporting systems which report fire alarm information off premises. Nothing in this section shall prohibit any person from reporting a fire by any method when such person has reasonable first-hand evidence of a fire or possible fire situation.

(b) **Approval Required.**

It shall be unlawful to generate or transmit a fire alarm on or through an off-premises alarm system to the Fire Department, and it shall be unlawful to relay any alarm so generated or transmitted, except through previously approved central station system, proprietary central station, or other alarm reporting system approved by the Chief.

(c) **Retransmission of Alarms.**

All alarms, other than trouble, shall be treated as fires and be retransmitted to the Seattle Fire Department Fire Alarm Center within 90 seconds from receipt of alarm signal.

EXCEPTION: Signals resulting from pre-arranged maintenance or test procedures, provided, the central station shall immediately verify such signals are not the result of a fire or other emergency. If such verification is not obtained within 90 seconds, the alarm signal shall be immediately retransmitted to the Fire Alarm Center. Time delays of any kind are not permitted. Alarm retransmissions to the Fire Alarm Center shall be by methods approved by the Chief.

(d) **Installation of Equipment.**

Central stations operated in accordance with nationally recognized standards may install fire alarm reporting equipment in the Seattle Fire Department's Fire Alarm Center when such central station and equipment are approved by the Chief. The Chief may order the removal of such equipment, when in his opinion, its installation does not serve the best interest of the City. When so ordered, the owner shall render such equipment inoperative within 24 hours and remove same within 30 days.

(e) **Definitions:**

For the purpose of this section, system shall mean the central station monitoring equipment. The term does not include the premises fire alarm equipment.

There shall be three classes of automatic fire and/or medical alarm reporting systems as follows:

CLASS A

- Shall be any local U.L. listed central station that has been approved by the Chief and has retransmission equipment to the Fire Alarm Center. Class A Central Stations must comply with N.F.P.A. 71 and U.L. 827.

CLASS B

- Shall be any central station that is approved by the Chief and has retransmission equipment to the Fire Alarm Center. U.L. listing is not required for Class B central stations. Retransmission to the Fire Alarm Center shall be by methods approved by the Chief.

CLASS C

- Shall consist of telephone dialers that report fire or medical alarms directly to the Fire Alarm Center on a special phone number. Installation of such equipment shall be made only under permit from the Chief and shall be limited to use in individual residences or such other occupancies approved by the Chief.

Sec. 14.112 Class "A" Fire Alarm Reporting System Requirements.

(a) Scope.

This section sets forth the requirements which must be met to operate a Class "A" Fire Alarm Reporting system. Class "A" systems may be used to monitor fire and/or medical alarm equipment in any occupancy.

(b) Compliance with National Standards.

All Class A systems shall comply with the Standards set forth in the Seattle Fire Code and UFC Standard 10-2, N.F.P.A. #71 and U.L. 827. All central station equipment shall conform to N.F.P.A. #71. All fire alarm equipment and wiring of the subscribers within the city limits of Seattle must conform to the Seattle Fire Code and UFC Standard 10-2. Copies of all Underwriters Laboratories inspections and acceptance reports must be submitted to the Fire Marshal's Office.

In buildings where monitoring is required, the central station shall always monitor "alarm" signals and "trouble" signals. Buildings used to operate a Class A central station must be of fire resistive construction. The central station may not be located in a basement.

Security must be maintained at all times to keep out unauthorized personnel.

If duplicate equipment for signal receiving processing, display, and recording is not provided, the installed equipment shall be so designed that any critical assembly can be replaced from on-premises spares and the system restored to service within 30 minutes. A critical assembly is one in which a malfunction will prevent the receipt, interpretation or retransmission of signals by the central station operator.

Sufficient standby power must be provided to operate the central station for not less than 24 hours in the event of total primary power failure and when primary voltage falls below the minimum operating voltage of the system.

The Fire Alarm Center shall be notified in all cases where the system is interrupted and not immediately corrected. The Fire Prevention Division shall be notified whenever a customer is disconnected.

(c) Approval of the Chief.

Approval of the Chief is required. Before approval may be obtained to operate as a Class A system or for any equipment operating through Class A Systems, there shall be filed with the Seattle Fire Department a general description of the apparatus to be installed, together with such detailed information and drawings as are necessary to the complete understanding of the operation of the system.

(d) Transmission of Signals.

There shall be two approved methods of transmitting signals to the Seattle Fire Department Fire Alarm Center. They shall be:

- (1) An electrically supervised circuit provided with suitable code sending and automatic recording equipment.
- (2) A non-supervised telephone circuit that cannot be used for any other purpose (ring-down) and a non-listed dial telephone.

(e) System Monitoring.

Monitoring of required systems shall be single line, derived channel multiplex equipment approved by the Chief, or a dedicated telephone line utilizing an approved transmitter.

Sec. 14.113 Class B Fire Alarm Reporting System Requirements.

(a) **Scope.**

This section sets forth the requirements which must be met to operate a Class B Fire Alarm Reporting System. Class B Reporting Systems may be used to monitor fire alarm equipment in any occupancy except high-rise buildings, hospitals, nursing homes and public assembly occupancies over 300 occupant load.

(b) **Compliance with National Standards and Other Requirements.**

Inspection by U. L. is not a requirement for monitoring in this class. All receiving and transmitting equipment must be U. L. listed and approved for the purpose for which it is used. All fire alarm equipment and wiring at the subscriber's occupancy shall conform to the requirements of the Seattle Fire Code, and UFC Standard 10-2.

In buildings where monitoring is required, the central station shall always monitor "alarm" signals and "trouble" signals. Buildings used to operate a Class B Central Station must be of fire resistive construction. The central station may not be located in a basement.

Security must be maintained at all times to keep out unauthorized personnel.

If duplicate equipment for signal receiving, processing, display, and recording is not provided, the installed equipment shall be so designed that any critical assembly can be replaced from on-premises spares and the system restored to service within 30 minutes. A critical assembly is one in which a malfunction will prevent the receipt, interpretation or retransmission of signals by the central station operator.

Sufficient stand-by power must be provided to operate the central station for not less than 24 hours in the event of total primary power failure and when primary voltage falls below the minimum operating voltage of the system.

(c) **Approval of the Chief.**

Approval or acceptance of the Chief is required. Before approval or acceptance may be obtained to operate as a Class B System or for any equipment operating through a Class B System, there shall be filed with the Seattle Fire Department a general description of the apparatus to be installed, together with such detailed information and drawings as are necessary to the complete understanding of the operation of the system.

(d) **Transmission of Signals.**

There shall be one method of transmitting signals to the Seattle Fire Department Fire Alarm Center. That shall be:

A non-supervised telephone circuit that cannot be used for any other purpose (ring down) and a non-listed dial telephone.

(e) **System Monitoring.**

Monitoring of Class B systems shall be by means of single line, derived channel multiplex equipment, a dedicated telephone line utilizing an approved transmitter, or a digital communicator approved by the Chief.

(f) **Personnel Staffing.**

There shall be a minimum of two persons on duty to assure immediate attention to all signals received. The alarm monitoring equipment shall not be left unattended at any time. Runner service shall be provided to the protected premises. This service is required to assure continuity of signal disposition. The time of travel from the central station or approved runner station to the protected premises shall not exceed one-half hour.

The central station shall have a person available within two-hour travel distance who is competent to inspect, maintain and repair the system. The building owner shall provide watchman service for the building serviced by the alarm central station during the time the equipment is impaired.

(g) **Tests.**

Manual tests of all circuits extending from the central station to the Seattle Fire Department Fire Alarm Center shall be made at intervals not to exceed 12 hours.

A record must be maintained at the central station and made available to the Seattle Fire Department upon request that complete and satisfactory tests have been made of all actuating and transmitting devices of subscribers. All equipment shall be tested at least once per year.

(h) **Reports.**

An update of all fire alarm subscribers within the City Limits of Seattle must be submitted to the Seattle Fire Department Fire Alarm Center upon request.

The Fire Alarm Center and the Fire Prevention Division shall be notified in all cases where service of the system is interrupted and not immediately corrected, and where a customer is discontinued.

When a digital communicator is used, two telephone lines are required, except in private, single family residences, where one line may be used. (See N.F.P.A 71, Chapter 5). In multiple occupancy buildings, two telephone lines (one line each installed in two different occupancies) are required to ensure line monitoring continuity.

(f) **Personnel Staffing.**

There shall be a minimum of two persons on duty to assure immediate attention to all signals received. The alarm monitoring equipment shall not be left unattended at any time. Runner service shall be provided to the protected premises. This service is required to assure continuity of signal disposition. The time of travel from the central station or approved runner station to the protected premises shall not exceed one-half hour.

(g) **Tests.**

A test must be made between the central station and the Fire Alarm Center at least once every 12 hours.

(h) **Reports and Records.**

An update of all fire alarm subscribers within the city limits of Seattle must be submitted to the Seattle Fire Department Fire Alarm Center upon request.

The Fire Alarm Center and the Fire Prevention Division shall be notified in all cases where service of the system is interrupted and not immediately corrected, and where a customer is discontinued.

Sec. 14.114 Class C Fire Alarm Reporting System Requirements.

(a) Scope.

This section sets forth the requirements which must be met Class C Fire Alarm Reporting System. Class C Reporting Systems are limited to use in single family residential occupancies, or other occupancies approved by the Chief.

(b) Compliance with National Standards and Other Requirements.

Equipment must be U. L. listed for fire alarm purpose or otherwise approved by the Chief.

The use of one (1) phone line is permitted.

The installation of such devices is subject to the provisions of Section 11.302 of this Code (False Alarms).

The device must be capable of interruption by the Fire Alarm Dispatcher and allow the dispatcher to call the originating telephone.

Field inspection of the building fire alarm system may be required as determined by the Chief.

(c) Approval of the Chief.

Approval of the Chief is required. A permit from the Fire Chief is required for the installation of Class C Fire Alarm Reporting Systems.

The permit may be cancelled by order of the Fire Chief subject to provisions of the Fire Code.

(d) Transmission of Alarms.

Automatic dialing devices shall be programmed to transmit alarms to the Fire Alarm Center by calling a telephone number stipulated by the Chief. Such devices are prohibited from calling 9-1-1.

(e) Reports and Records.

Subscribers must fill out a permit application providing certain information to the Fire Department. Cards will be filled out at the time of application for a permit. The card will be kept on file at the Fire Alarm Center and a new card must be filled out in the event any of the information changes.

Section 25.101 is revised to read as follows:

PERMIT REQUIRED

Sec. 25.101. No place of assembly with an occupant load of 100 or more shall be maintained, operated or used without a permit (see also Section 4.101). Any exhibition that introduces flammable or combustible material into a place of assembly or alters the existing configuration in any manner shall be under separate permit.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Outdoor grandstands used for sports, conventions and similar uses. Carnivals and fairs are not exempt.
2. School auditoriums, open-concept classrooms and similar areas, when used for school functions.
3. Lunchrooms, training centers and similar areas operated for employees or regular building occupants (less than 300 occupants) without appreciable fuel load.

Section 25.104 is replaced in its entirety to read as follows:

Pyroxylin-coated Fabric

Sec. 25.104. Pyroxylin-Coated fabric is prohibited.

Exception 3 is added to Section 25.115 to read as follows:

3. Nothing in this Code shall prevent the participants in religious ceremonies from carrying hand-held candles. (Ref. RCW 19.27.030 (3)). It is the objective of the Fire Code to prevent the risk of injury arising from the use of hand-held candles in places of public assembly by children aged 12 or under. A competent adult shall remain within 15 feet of the child, at all times, unless an alternative equal safety standard, proposed by the person requesting the permit, is approved by the Chief.

Article 33 is replaced in its entirety by the following:

Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film Prohibited.

Sec. 33.101. The storage and use of cellulose nitrate motion picture film is prohibited.

Sub-section 49.101(c) is revised to read as follows:

(c) A permit shall be required for any person performing welding or cutting operations in any building, except R-3 and M occupancies and use of jewelers' torches. A permit shall also be required for any person performing welding or cutting operations on, over, underneath, or adjacent to any combustible structure. Such permit shall not be required for each job location, but a copy of said permit shall be available at each job site. The permit holder shall notify the Chief in advance (24 hours in advance when possible) before performing welding, burning, or cutting at locations other than those listed on the permit. A permit shall also be required for acetylene generators and storage of calcium carbide for use therewith. Storage of calcium carbide shall not exceed fifty (50) pounds per storage location within the Fire District. See also Section 4.101.

Section 63.108, Diffusion Systems is deleted in its entirety.

Section 77.101 Exception 3 is amended to read as follows:

3. The sale, possession or use of Class C fireworks as set forth in Article 78.

Sub-section 77.103(a) is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 77.103(a) Permits shall be obtained:

1. To possess, store, sell, or otherwise dispose of explosive or blasting agents.
2. To transport explosives or blasting agents.
3. To use explosives or blasting agents.
4. To operate a terminal for handling explosives or blasting agents.
5. To deliver to or receive explosives or blasting agents from a carrier at a terminal between the hours of sunset and sunrise.
6. To transport blasting caps or electric blasting caps on the same vehicle with explosives. See Section 4.108.

Sub-section 77.103(b) is revised to read as follows:

Sec. 77.103(b). Permits required by Section 77.103 (a) of this Article shall not be issued for:

1. Dynamite having an unsatisfactory absorbent or one that permits leakage of a liquid explosive ingredient under any conditions liable to exist during storage.
2. Nitrocellulose in a dry and uncompressed condition in quantity greater than 10 pounds net weight in one package.
3. Fulminate of mercury in a dry condition and fulminate of other metals in any condition except as a component of manufactured articles not hereinafter forbidden.
4. Explosive compositions that ignite spontaneously or undergo marked decomposition, rendering the products or their use more hazardous, when subjected for 48 consecutive hours or less to a temperature of 167° F.
5. New explosive materials until approved by DOT, except that permits may be issued to educational, governmental or industrial laboratories for instruction or research purposes.
6. Explosive materials condemned by DOT.
7. Explosives containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate.
8. The manufacture of explosives.
9. The storage of explosives for more than 24 hours.
10. The construction of Class I magazines.
11. Liquid nitroglycerine.
12. Dynamite (except gelatin dynamite) containing over 60 percent of liquid explosive ingredient.
13. Explosives not packed or marked in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Section 77.104 is replaced by the following:

LIABILITY INSURANCE

Sec. 77.104. Before a permit is issued as required by Sub-section 77.103(a)3, liability insurance conforming to Section 4.111 shall be provided.

Subsections 77.201(r), (s) and (t) are added to read as follows:

(r) No person shall keep or store, nor shall any permit be issued to keep or store, any explosives at any place of habitation or within 100 feet thereof.

(s) No person possessing a permit for storage of explosives at any place shall keep or store any greater amount or other kind of explosives than are authorized in such permit.

(t) The chief may require that any operations permitted under the provisions of Section 77.103(a) 2 or 3 shall be supervised at any or all times by employees of the Fire Department designated by the Chief to see that all safety and fire regulations are observed. Where, in the opinion of the Chief, no undue hazard to life or property exists, the required supervision may be waived.

Article 78, Division I is replaced in its entirety.

ARTICLE 78

FIREWORKS

Division I

Scope.

Sec. 78.101. (a) Fireworks and temporary storage, use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material used in motion pictures, television and theatrical and group entertainment productions shall be in accordance with this article.

(b) Fireworks are expressly prohibited for sale, transportation, discharge, storage, or use within the City of Seattle unless the Chief has issued a permit for such purpose.

Definitions.

Sec. 78.102 (a) **General.** For the definitions of AERIAL SHELL; BINARY EXPLOSIVE; BREAK (Aerial Shell); DESIGNATED LANDING AREA; EXPLOSIVE; EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS; FIREWORKS, CLASS C COMMON; FIXED GROUND PIECE; GROUND PIECE; HIGH EXPLOSIVE; LOW EXPLOSIVE; MORTAR; PYROTECHNIC OPERATOR; PYROTECHNIC SPECIAL EFFECTS MATERIAL; READY BOX; and SAFETY CAP, see Article 9.

(b) **Limited Application.** For the purpose of this article, certain terms are defined as follows:

COMMON FIREWORKS means any fireworks designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion. The term includes ground and hand-held sparking devices, including items commonly known as dipped sticks, sparklers, cylindrical fountains, cone fountains, illuminating torches, wheels, ground spinners, flitter sparklers, and smoke devices.

DISPLAY is an outdoor display of aerial shells, ground display pieces or special fireworks classified as Class B or Class C explosives by the United States Department of Transportation.

FIREWORKS means any composition or device, in a finished state, containing any combustible or explosive substance for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation, and classified as common or special fireworks.

SPECIAL FIREWORKS means any fireworks designed primarily for exhibition display by producing visible or audible effects. The term includes:

1. Fireworks commonly known as sky rockets, missile type rockets, firecrackers, salutes, chasers, helicopters, aeriels, spinners, roman candles, mines, shells, **jumping jacks** and Class C explosives classified as common fireworks by the U.S. Department of Transportation, unless such Class C explosives are approved by the Chief.
2. Fireworks which are not classified as common fireworks.

SPECIAL EFFECTS means any combination of chemical elements or chemical compounds capable of burning independently of the oxygen in the atmosphere and designed and intended to produce an audible, visual, mechanical, or thermal effect as a necessary part of motion picture, radio, television, theatrical or opera productions.

TEMPORARY STORAGE is storage of pyrotechnic special effects material on site for a period of time of 72 hours or less.

PERMITS

Sec. 78.103 (a) Permits shall be obtained:

1. To store fireworks in any amount of any type.
2. To possess, sell or offer to sell fireworks at wholesale or retail for any use.
3. To conduct a public display of fireworks.
4. To discharge special fireworks.
5. To transport any fireworks.

EXCEPTION:

- i. Transportation by a public carrier to a licensee.
6. To use or discharge fireworks inside a structure.
7. To use or discharge fireworks for ceremonial purposes; provided that there shall be no fee for such permit.

(b) All permits required by this article shall be issued by the Chief. As a condition of any permit, the Chief may specify additional safeguards as necessary to provide for the public safety.

(c) No person under eighteen years of age may apply for or receive a permit under this article.

(d) An application for a permit shall be made in writing to the Chief at least 30 days in advance. After a permit is granted, transportation, storage, discharge, sale, possession, use and distribution of fireworks shall be lawful only for the purpose stated on the permit. No permit granted hereunder shall be transferable.

(e) The Chief may issue permits for the transportation and storage of fireworks in bulk quantities under United States Department of Transportation classifications, describing such quantity limitations, duration and conditions of storage or transport as the Chief shall deem necessary to provide for the public safety.

(f) No permit will be issued for the manufacture of fireworks.

Authority

Sec. 78.104. (a) The Chief shall have authority to issue and condition permits required by this article.

(b) The Chief and the Chief of the Seattle Police Department have authority to enforce the provisions of this article.

Retail Sales and Discharge of Fireworks.

Sec. 78.105. The sale, possession, use or discharge of any firework in the City of Seattle is prohibited except where authorized by Fire Department permit or exempted under Section 78.103(a).

Division II

FIREWORKS

Section 78.201 is amended to read as follows:

General

Sec. 78.201. Storage, use and handling of fireworks shall be in accordance with this division.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The use of fireworks by railroads or other transportation agencies for signaling or illumination.

2. The sale or use of blank cartridges for theatrics, signaling or ceremonial purposes.
3. The use of fireworks by the United States Armed Forces.

Section 78.202 is amended to read as follows:

Prohibition

Sec. 78.202. (a) The storage, use and handling of fireworks without a permit is prohibited.

(b) The manufacture of fireworks is prohibited.

(c) The discharge or possession of any fireworks in public parks is prohibited, unless approved by the Director of the Parks and Recreation Department and the Chief.

(d) The discharge of fireworks inside or upon a structure is prohibited, unless a permit has been obtained from the Chief.

(e) The discharge of fireworks in a manner which constitutes a hazard to persons or property is prohibited.

(f) The discharging or throwing of ignited fireworks from vehicles or buildings is prohibited.

(g) The discharging or throwing of ignited fireworks from watercraft or vessels is prohibited, unless a permit has been obtained from the Chief.

(h) Fireworks shall not be transported in or upon vehicles used for mass transportation such as buses or trains.

Section 78.203 is amended to read as follows:

Displays

Sec. 78.203. (a) **General.** Fireworks displays shall be in accordance with this section. Only Class B, Class C, common and special fireworks are allowed to be used. When special fireworks are used, see Article 77, Division III. The denial by the Fire Chief of a permit for the public display of fireworks may be appealed to the City Council.

1. Preparation of Site and Crowd Control

- A. All dry grass, weeds and other combustible waste matter within 50 feet of the firing site shall be removed.
- B. When the display is fired from a barge, such barge shall be of non-combustible construction or have a non-combustible surface.

- C. The firing and storage site shall be located not less than 200 feet from any building.
- D. No boats shall be allowed within 200 feet of the firing or storage site.
- E. The operator shall provide sufficient personnel to ensure that no unauthorized persons are allowed within 200 feet of the firing and storage site. This requirement shall be in effect from one-half hour prior to the arrival of fireworks until all fireworks debris, equipment and fireworks have been removed from the site.

2. Transportation and Storage

- A. All fireworks shall be stored and transported within the City in accordance with the requirements of **NFPA 1123, 1990 Edition and NFPA 1124, 1988 Edition as applicable to outdoor displays of fireworks.**
- B. As soon as the fireworks have been delivered to the display site, they shall be attended and shall remain dry.
- C. All shells shall be inspected upon delivery to the display site by the display operator. Any shells having tears, leaks, broken fuses, or showing signs of having been wet shall be set aside and shall not be fired. After the display, any such shells shall be either returned to the supplier or destroyed according to the supplier's instructions.

EXCEPTION: Minor repairs to fuses shall be allowed. Also, for electrically ignited displays, attachment of electric matches and other similar tasks shall be permitted.

- D. All fireworks at the firing site must be stored in ready boxes (substantially constructed wood magazines). During the display, the magazines must be 25 feet upwind (relation to firing time) from the nearest mortar. Magazine lids must open in the opposite direction to the firing. All ready boxes are to be protected by a flameproof water repellent canvas cover until emptied.
- E. The shell storage area shall be located at a minimum distance of not less than 25 ft. from the discharge site.
- F. During the display, shells shall be stored upwind from the discharge site. If the wind shifts during the display, the shell storage area shall be relocated to be upwind from the discharge site.

(b) **Pyrotechnic Operator.** Every public display of fireworks shall be handled by a competent operator approved by the Chief and shall be of such character, and so located, discharged or fired, that, in the opinion of the Chief, after proper investigation, it will not constitute a hazard to property or endanger any person. A State of Washington Pyrotechnics License is required for operators of public displays of fireworks.

(c) **Bond.** A bond or certificate of insurance must be furnished to the Chief before a permit is issued. The bond shall be in the amount of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) and shall be conditioned upon the applicant's payment of all damages to persons and property resulting from or caused by such public display of fireworks, or by any negligence on the part of the applicant or its agents, servants, employees or subcontractors in the presentation of the display. The certificate of insurance shall evidence a comprehensive general liability (including automobile coverage) insurance policy providing limits of (One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000)) combined single limit, per occurrence and annual aggregate, no deductible, and naming the City of Seattle as an additional insured. The insurance policy shall also meet the requirements of Section 4.111(c) of the Seattle Fire Code.

Section 78.203(i) is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 78.203(i) Operation of the Display.

1. The operator shall provide fire protection at the site as required by the Chief.
2. Only permitted fireworks are authorized for use.
3. When the display is fired from a barge or vessel, a security area shall be established around the barge to prevent boats from entering the fallout area. No boats shall be allowed within 200 feet of the firing or storage site. A boat shall be on standby to remove personnel from the barge or water in an emergency. All personnel aboard the barge shall have approved flotation devices. Additional fire extinguishers, rated 2A minimum, shall be on the barge and so spaced that an extinguisher shall be available within 30 feet at all times.
4. If, in the opinion of the Chief or his authorized representative, lack of crowd control should pose a danger, the display will be immediately discontinued until such time as the situation is corrected.
5. If at any time high winds or unusually wet weather prevail such that, in the opinion of the Chief, his authorized representative or the display operator, a definite danger exists, the public display shall be postponed until weathered conditions improve to permit safe discharge of fireworks.
6. Light snow or mist need not cause cancellation of the display; however, all materials used in the display shall be protected from the weather until immediately prior to use.
7. Display operators and assistants shall use only flashlights or approved electrical lighting for artificial illumination.
8. Display operators and assistants shall be 18 years of age or older. The operator will ensure that no person under the age of 18 years is allowed within 200 feet of the firing and storage site.
9. No smoking or open flames shall be allowed within 50 feet of the firing or storage area as long as shells are present. Signs to this effect shall be conspicuously posted.
10. The first shell fired shall be carefully observed to determine that its trajectory will carry it into the intended firing range and that the shell functions over, and any debris falls into, the planned landing area.
11. The mortars shall be re-angled or reset, if necessary, at any time during the display.
12. When a shell fails to ignite in the mortar, the mortar shall not be touched for a minimum of 5 minutes. After 5 minutes it shall be carefully flooded with water. Immediately following the display, the mortar shall be emptied into a bucket of water. The supplier shall be contacted as soon as possible for proper disposal instructions.
13. Operators shall not attempt to repair a damaged shell nor shall they attempt to dismantle a dry shell. In all such cases, the supplier shall be contacted as soon as possible for proper disposal instructions.
14. Operators shall not dry a wet shell, lance, or pot for reuse.
15. The entire firing range shall be inspected immediately following the display to locate any defective shells. Any such shells found shall be immediately doused with water before handling. The shells shall be placed in a bucket of water. The supplier shall then be contacted as soon as possible for proper disposal instructions.

16. When fireworks are displayed in darkness the sponsor shall ensure that the firing range is inspected early the following morning.
17. Any fireworks remaining unfired after the display shall be immediately disposed of or removed from the City in a safe manner.
18. The debris from discharged fireworks shall be properly discarded.

New Section 78.204 is added to read as follows:

Seizure of Fireworks

Sec. 78.204. The Chief shall seize, take, remove or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner, all fireworks offered or exposed for sale, stored, possessed or used in violation of this article.

- (a) Any person whose fireworks are seized under the provisions of this article, may within 10 day after such seizure, petition the Chief in writing to return the fireworks seized upon the grounds that such fireworks were illegally or erroneously seized. Such petitions shall be considered by the Chief within 15 days after filing and an oral hearing granted to the petitioner if requested. The decision of the chief shall be provided in writing to the petitioner. The Chief may order the fireworks seized under this chapter disposed of, or returned to the petitioner if illegally or erroneously seized, providing such return is in compliance with state law or this article.
- (b) The determination of the Chief is final, unless within 60 days an action is commenced in the Municipal Court of the City of Seattle for the recover of fireworks seized by the Chief.
- (c) If the fireworks are not returned to the petitioner or destroyed, the Chief may sell all confiscated common fireworks and special fireworks that are legal for use and possession under State Law and this Article to wholesalers licensed by the State of Washington. Sales shall be made by public auction after publishing a notice of the date, place and time of the auction in a newspaper of general circulation within the City. Such note of public auction shall be made at least 14 days prior to the date of auction. The proceeds of any sale of seized fireworks under this article, shall be deposited in a special fund which shall be used for the sole purpose of educating the public on firework safety.
- (d) Fireworks that are illegal for use and possession in this state shall be turned over to the State Fire Marshal for destruction.

Sub-Section 79.105 (c) is added to read as follows:

(e) **Approved Containers.** It is unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or distribute any container for the storage and/or handling of flammable liquids, unless such container has been approved for such purpose under applicable provisions of this Code.

Sec. 79.203(d) is revised to read as follows:

- (d) Spill Control and Drainage Control. Liquid storage rooms shall be provided with spill control and drainage control as set forth in Section 79.115.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Drainage control is not required for storage rooms less than or equal to 150 sq. ft. in area.
2. Drainage control is not required for storage rooms when rooms are used exclusively for the storage of water-miscible flammable liquids.

Section 79.510(a) is amended to read as follows:

Fire Protection.

Sec. 79.510(a). Each above-ground tank or group of tanks for storage shall be protected with approved fire control equipment. Automatic fire control equipment shall be provided for tanks storing Class I and II liquids.

New Section 79.511 is added to read as follows:

Tank Marking

Sec. 79.511. All aboveground storage tanks over 100 gallons (water capacity) permanently installed, mounted or affixed and used for the storage of Class I, II or III-A liquids shall bear the label or placard in accordance with U.F.C. Standard No. 79-3, identifying the material therein.

EXCEPTION: 1. Tanks of 300-gallon capacity or less located on private property and used for heating and cooking fuels in single-family dwellings need not be marked.

2. Tanks containing a commonly recognized product and labeled with the product name, such as "gasoline," "diesel," etc. Letters shall be at least 3 inches in height and 1/2 inch in stroke.

New item D is added to Section 79.903(e)2 to read as follows:

- D. If a latch-open device is used, the device must disengage when the nozzle is returned to the dispenser (pump).

The exception to Section 79.903(f) is revised to read as follows:

EXCEPTION: Supervision by a qualified attendant is not required for a service station which is not open to the public and which is used only by a commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishment for fueling vehicles used in connection with their business, provided that the owner of such station is accountable for the safe operation of the station and the training of the users thereof. Such stations may include card or key operated dispensers.

Section 80.104 is amended to read as follows:

Release of Hazardous Materials. In the event a fire or accidental release of a hazardous material occurs, the owner or occupant shall immediately report such fire or release of hazardous material to the Fire Department.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Pesticide products and materials intended for use in weed abatement, erosion control, soil amendment or similar applications, when applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, label directions and in accordance with nationally recognized practices.

2. Materials released in accordance with federal, state or local governing regulations or permits of the jurisdictional Air Quality Management Board with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, with waste discharge requirements established by the jurisdictional Water Quality Control Board or with local sewer pretreatment requirements for publicly owned treatment works.

Section 80.105(b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) **Notification.** The Chief shall be immediately notified in the event of an unauthorized discharge of a hazardous material.

Section 80.107 Exception is amended to read as follows:

Exception:

The Chief may waive this requirement in special cases when consistent with safety.

Section 80.107 Paragraph 2 is amended to read as follows:

Individual containers, cartons or packages shall be conspicuously marked or labeled in accordance with nationally recognized standards or as approved by the Chief. See also Section 80.301(d).

Section 80.301(b)3. is amended to read as follows:

3. **Defective Containers and Tanks.** Defective containers and tanks shall be removed from service, repaired or disposed of in an approved manner. See Section 2.304(b).

Section 80.101(c) Paragraph 3 is amended to read as follows:

- (c) **Application.** Division I shall apply to all hazardous materials, including those materials regulated elsewhere in this Code, except that when specific requirements are provided in other Articles, those specific requirements shall apply.

When a material has multiple hazards, all hazards shall be addressed.

The provisions of this Article may be waived when the Chief has determined that such enforcement is preempted by other codes, statutes or ordinances or other satisfactory safeguards are in place. The details of any action granting such a waiver shall be recorded and entered in the files of the code enforcement agency.

Section 80.101(f) is added to read as follows:

- (f) **Alternate Materials and Methods.** In particular installations, the provisions of this Article may be altered in accordance with Section 2.301 at the discretion of the Chief after consideration of the special features such as topographical conditions, barricades, walls, adequacy of building exits, nature of occupancies, proximity to buildings or adjoining property and the character of materials to be stored, nature of process, degree of private fire protection to be provided and the adequacy of facilities of the Fire Department to cope with hazardous material fires and releases.

Definitions are added to Section 80.102(b) to read as follows:

EMERGENCY POWER is current supply such that in the event of failure of the normal supply to, or within the building or buildings concerned, power will be available within the time required for the application, but not to exceed 10 seconds. [National Electric Code Section 700-12]

STANDBY POWER is current supply such that in the event of failure of the normal supply to, or within the building or buildings concerned, power will be available within the time required for the application, but not to exceed 60 seconds. [National Electric Code Section 701-11]

Section 80.103(a) Paragraph 3 is amended to read as follows:

No person, firm or corporation required to file a facility closure plan shall abandon, remove, close or substantially modify a facility or other area regulated by this article without prior approval from the Chief. (See also Sections 80.110 and 80.111)

Section 80.103(b) and (c) are amended to read as follows:

- (b) **Hazardous Materials Management Plan.** When required by the Chief, each application for a permit pursuant to this Article shall include a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) in accordance with requirements stipulated by the Chief. See Appendix II-E.
- (c) **Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement.** When required by the Chief, each application for a permit pursuant to this Article shall include a Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) in accordance with requirements stipulated by the Chief.

Section 80.109 Paragraph 2 is amended to read as follows:

When required by the Chief, responsible persons shall be designated and trained to be liaison personnel for the Fire Department. These persons shall aid the Fire Department in pre-planning emergency responses and identification of the locations where hazardous materials are located and shall have access to Material Safety Data Sheets and be knowledgeable in the site emergency response procedures.

Section 80.110 is amended to read as follows:

When required by the Chief, the permit holder or applicant shall submit a plan to the Fire Department to terminate storage, dispensing, handling or use of hazardous materials at least 30 days prior to facility closure when the out of service period exceeds 15 days. The plan shall demonstrate that hazardous materials which were stored, dispensed, handled or used in the facility have been transported, disposed of or reused in a manner that eliminates the need for further maintenance and any threat of fire and explosion. Such plan shall be in accordance with Section 80.103.

Section 80.111 is amended to read as follows:

Out-of-service Facilities

Sec. 80.111. Facilities placed out-of-service shall be in accordance with the following:

1. **Temporarily out-of-service facilities.** Facilities which are temporarily out-of-service shall continue to be permitted, monitored and inspected. Facilities for which a closure plan is required shall notify the Chief when the out-of-service period exceeds 15 days.
2. **Permanently out-of-service facilities.** Facilities for which a permit is not kept current or is not monitored and inspected on a regular basis shall be deemed to be permanently out-of-service and shall be closed in accordance with Section 80.110.

See also Section 80.103.

Section 80.112(a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) **General.** The aggregate quantity of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials within a single control area of a Group B, Division 2 retail sales occupancy may, when approved by the Chief, exceed the exempt amounts specified in Division III, Table Nos. 80.306-A, 80.309-A, 80.310-a, 80.312-A, 80.314-A and 80.315-A, when in accordance with this section. The maximum quantity in pounds or gallons allowed within a single control area of a retail sales occupancy may be the greater of the basic exempt amount or the amount derived from the formula:

$$E_R = E \times P \times A$$

Where:

E_R = exempt amount allowed in a single control area of a retail sales occupancy.

E = exempt amount specified in Division III exempt amount tables.

P = density factor from Table No. 80.112-A

A = area of the hazardous material retail display or storage in square feet.

Section 80.301(b)5. is amended to read as follows:

5. Underground Storage Tanks. Underground storage tanks used for the storage of hazardous materials shall be:

- a. properly installed according to industry standards.
- b. equipped with devices that prevent spills and over-fills.
- c. protected (including piping) from corrosion.
- d. When required by state and federal regulations,
 - i. equipped (including piping) with leak detection and,
 - ii. provided with secondary containment (see also Sections 79.601 and 79.603 of this Code).

Section 80.301(e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) **Security.** The storage of hazardous materials shall be protected against tampering or trespassers by fencing or other control measures.

Section 80.301(f) is amended to read as follows:

(f) **Ignition Sources.** Smoking, use of open flames or high temperature devices in a manner which creates a hazardous condition shall not be permitted.

EXCEPTION: Energy-consuming equipment listed for use with the hazardous material stored.

Section 80.301(g) is amended to read as follows:

(g) **Protection from Light.** Materials which are sensitive to light and are made hazardous by such exposure shall be stored in containers designed to protect them from such exposure.

Section 80.301(k) is amended to read as follows:

(k) **Storage Plan.** A storage plan shall be provided when required by the Chief. The plan shall indicate the intended storage arrangement, including the location and dimensions of aisles.

EXCEPTION: An additional storage plan will not be necessary if previously submitted as part of a hazardous materials management plan.

Section 80.301(o)2 is amended to read as follows:

2. **Construction.** The interior of cabinets shall be treated, coated or constructed of materials that are nonreactive with the hazardous material stored. Such treatment, coating or construction shall include the entire interior of the cabinet. Cabinets shall either be listed as suitable for the intended storage or constructed in accordance with the following:
 - A. Cabinets shall be of steel having a thickness of not less than 0.044 inch (18 gage). The cabinet, including the door, shall be double walled with 1 1/2-inch airspace between the walls. Joints shall be riveted or welded and shall be tight fitting. Doors shall be well fitted, self-closing and equipped with a self-latching device, and
 - B. The bottoms of cabinets utilized for the storage of liquids shall be liquid tight to a minimum height of 2 inches.

For requirements regarding electrical equipment and devices within cabinets used for the storage of hazardous gases or liquids, see the Electrical Code.

Section 80.301(t)2 Exception b. is added to read as follows:

(t) **Limit Controls and Warning Devices.**

1. **General.** Unless exempted or otherwise provided for in Sections 80.302 through 80.315, limit controls shall be provided in accordance with this subsection:
2. **Liquid-level limit control.** Atmospheric tanks with a capacity exceeding 500 gallons used for the storage of hazardous materials liquids shall be equipped with a liquid-level limit control to prevent overfilling of the tank.

EXCEPTIONS: a. Tanks monitored by a system which will limit net contents by weight.

b. The Chief may accept audible warning systems or limit the contents of the tank by other means.

Section 80.303(a)4 is amended to read as follows:

4. Explosion Control. When flammable gases which are toxic or highly toxic are stored in rooms outside of gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures, the storage rooms shall be provided with explosion control in accordance with the provisions of Section 80.301(q).

Section 80.303(c)3 is amended to read as follows:

(c) Special Provisions. 1. Seismic protection. Stationary tanks and associated piping systems shall be seismically braced in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code.

2. **Security.** Storage areas shall be secured against unauthorized entry.
3. **Gas cabinets for leaking cylinders.** At least one gas cabinet or exhausted enclosure shall be provided for the handling of leaking cylinders.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. A cabinet or exhausted enclosure need not be provided for leaking cylinders if all cylinders are stored within gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures.
2. A cabinet or exhausted enclosure need not be provided for leaking cylinders if a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) approved cylinder containment vessel is provided that is capable of fully containing a release. Such vessels shall be available at or capable of being transported to the leaking cylinder location. Trained personnel shall be continuously available on site for utilization of such equipment.

The cabinet or enclosure shall be located as follows:

- A. Within or adjacent to exterior storage areas, or
- B. Within separate gas storage rooms used for cylinders.

The gas cabinets or exhausted enclosure shall be connected to an exhaust system. See Section 80.303(a)6D.

Section 80.306(a)2 is revised to read as follows:

2. **Exempt Amounts.** When the amount of liquid and solid oxidizers stored in one control area exceeds that specified in Table No. 80.306-A, such storage shall be within a room or building conforming to the Building Code requirements for the following occupancies:

<u>Oxidizer Class</u>	<u>Occupancy Group</u>
Class 4	H-1
Class 3	H-2
Class 2	H-3
Class 1	<u>H-3</u>

Balance of Section 80.306(a)2 to remain unchanged.

Section 80.306(a)12 is amended to read as follows:

12. **Separation.** In addition to Section 80.301(n) Class 4 oxidizers shall be separated from other hazardous materials by not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction or stored in hazardous materials storage cabinets.

Detached storage buildings for Class 4 oxidizers shall be located a minimum of 50 feet from other hazardous material storage.

Add new Item 9. to Section 80.308(a) to read as follows:

9. **Explosion Control.** Explosion control is not required for storage of pyrophoric solids or liquids.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Add new Item 9. to Section 80.309(a) to read as follows:

9. **Explosion Control.** Explosion Control is not required for storage of Class 1 and Class 2 unstable (reactive) materials.

Add new Item 11. to Section 80.310(a) to read as follows:

11. **Explosion Control.** Explosion control is not required for storage of Class 1 water-reactive materials.

Add new Item 7 to Section 80.313(a) to read as follows:

7. **Explosion Control.** Explosion control is not required for storage of radioactive materials.

Section 80.315 is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

Section 80.315(a) **General.** Indoor and outdoor storage of carcinogens, irritants, sensitizers and other health hazard solids, liquids and gases shall be in accordance with this subsection.

- (b) **Permits.** A no fee permit shall be obtained to store and/or use a health hazard solid, liquid or gas in excess of the permit threshold quantities specified in Section 4.108 (Table 4.108-C).
- (c) **Building Signage.** Visible hazard identification signs as specified in UFC Standard 79-3 shall be placed at entrances to locations where other health hazard materials are stored, dispensed, used or handled in quantities requiring a permit. The Chief shall designate the specific entrances where signs are required. The Chief may waive this requirement in special cases when consistent with safety.
- (d) **Container Labeling.** Individual containers, cartons or packages shall be conspicuously marked or labeled in accordance with nationally recognized standards or as approved by the Chief.
- (e) **Inventory Statements and Site Maps.**

When required by the Chief, each application for a permit pursuant to this subsection shall include a Hazardous Material Inventory Statement (HMIS) in accordance with requirements stipulated by the Chief.

When required by the Chief, each application for a permit pursuant to this subsection shall include a Hazardous Materials Site Map in accordance with requirements stipulated by the Chief.

Section 80.401(b) 4 amended to read as follows:

4. Defective Containers, Cylinders and Tanks. Defective containers, cylinders and tanks shall be removed from service, repaired or disposed of in ~~an approved manner~~ accordance with nationally recognized standards of good practice.

An Exception is added to Section 80.401(c)3C to read as follows:

- C. Where gases or liquids are carried in pressurized piping above 15 psig, excess flow control shall be provided. Where the piping originates from within a hazardous material storage room or area, the excess flow control shall be located within the storage room or area. Where the piping originates from a bulk source, the excess flow control shall be located as close to the bulk source as practical.

EXCEPTION: Where excess flow control is not appropriate according to nationally recognized standards of good practice.

Section 80.401(n)1 is amended to read as follows:

(n) **Signage.** In addition to the hazard identification signs required by Section 80.107, additional hazard identification and warning signs shall be provided as follows:

1. Signs prohibiting smoking shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Article 13, and
2. Stationary containers and tanks shall be placarded with hazard identification signs as specified in UFC Standard 79-3 for the specific material contained.

Section 80.401(o) is amended to read as follows:

(o) **Security.** Dispensing, use and handling areas shall be protected against tampering or trespassing by fencing or other control measures.

Section 80.402(a) is amended to read as follows:

Dispensing and Use

Sec. 80.402. (a) General. When the amount of hazardous materials dispensed or used in one control area exceeds that specified in Tables Nos. 80.402-A or 80.402-B, such dispensing or use shall either be located in a room or area constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code or shall be located in a dispensing, use or handling area located as required for exterior storage in Sections 80.301 through 80.315, or by other approved methods in accordance with nationally recognized standards of good practice.

Section 80.402(b)2.C is amended to read as follows:

(b) **Indoor Dispensing and Use. 1. General.** Indoor dispensing and use of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with the provisions of this subsection and Section 80.401.

2. **Open Systems. A. General.** Dispensing and use of hazardous materials in open containers or systems shall be in accordance with this sub-section.

B. **Dispensing.** When liquids having a hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with U.F.C. Standard No. 79-3 are dispensed from tanks or drums, dispensing shall be only by approved pumps taking suction from the top.

C. **Ventilation.** When gases, liquids or solids having a hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with U.F.C. Standard No. 79-3 are dispensed or used, mechanical exhaust ventilation shall be provided to control fumes, mists or vapors at the point of generation.

EXCEPTION: Gases, liquids or solids which can be demonstrated not to create harmful fumes, mists or vapors based on applicable recognized standards.

Section 80.402(b)2E is amended to read as follows:

E. **Explosion Control.** Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 80.301(q) when an explosion hazard can occur because of the characteristics or nature of the hazardous materials dispensed or used, or as a result of the dispensing or use process.

Section 80.402(b)3E is amended to read as follows:

3. **Closed Systems.** A. **General.** Use of hazardous materials in closed containers or systems shall be in accordance with this sub-section.
- B. **Use.** Systems shall be suitable for the use intended and shall be designed by persons competent in such design. Where nationally recognized good practices or standards have been established for the processes employed, they shall be followed in the design. Controls shall be designed to prevent materials from entering or leaving process or reaction systems at other than the intended time, rate or path. Whenever automatic controls are provided, they shall be designed to be fail safe.
- C. **Ventilation.** If closed systems are designed to be opened as part of normal operations, ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 80.402(b)2C.
- D. **Fire-extinguishing System.** In addition to the provisions of Section 80.401(r), laboratory fume hoods and spray booths where flammable materials are used shall be protected by an automatic fire-extinguishing system.
- E. **Explosion Control.** Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 80.301(q) when ~~explosive environment~~ an explosion hazard can occur because of the hazardous materials dispensed or used, or as a result of the dispensing or use process.

EXCEPTION: When process vessels are designed to fully contain the worst case explosion anticipated within the vessel under process conditions considering the most likely failure.

Section 80.402(c)2 is amended to read as follows:

- (c) **Exterior Dispensing and Use.** 1. **General.** Exterior dispensing or use of hazardous materials in either closed or open containers or systems shall be in accordance with the provisions of this subsection and the general provisions specified in Section 80.401.
2. **Dispensing.** When liquids having a hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with U.F.C. Standard No. 79-3 are dispensed from tanks or drums, dispensing shall be by approved pumps taking suction from the top or by other approved methods in accordance with nationally recognized standards of good practice.

Table 80.402-A Footnote 8 is revised to read as follows:

- 8 The amount is allowed to be doubled when dispensed or used inside approved exhausted gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures or fume hoods, or when under Fire Department permit. When footnote 4 also applies, the increase for both footnotes is allowed.

Revise **Table No. 80.402-B - Exempt Amount** for toxics in the "closed system-gas" position from 20 cubic feet to 650 cubic feet.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS RESTRICTED

80.404(a). The transportation of rail and tank cars containing, or having contained hazardous materials and requiring placards pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 1803 and 49 Code of Federal Regulations ** 172.502, 172.504, and 172.508 is permitted only during the period from 11:30 P.M. until 6:00 A.M. in the City's Downtown Fire District, except that portion of the railroad tracks in the tunnel, that portion north of the north entrance to the railroad tunnel at Stewart Street, and that portion south of the south entrance to the railroad tunnel at Yesler Way. No person shall permit or authorize such transportation; provided that the Fire Chief is authorized to issue special permits for the transportation of hazardous materials in the Downtown Fire District during restricted hours (6:00 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.).

EXCEPTION: The following rail cars and materials are exempt from the requirements of 80.404(a):

1. When the gross weight of all hazardous materials covered by Table 2 of 49 CFR 172.504 is less than 1,000 pounds, no placard is required for rail cars and would not be regulated by this Seattle Fire Code requirement.
2. Tank cars that last contained combustible liquids and placarded as Residue in accordance with 49 CFR 172.510.
3. Tank cars placarded as Residue in accordance with 49 CFR 172.510 and last contained the following commodities:
 - (A) Argon or argon, compressed, non-flammable gas, UN 1006
 - (B) Carbon dioxide, non-flammable gas, UN 1013
 - (C) Helium or helium, compressed, non-flammable gas, UN 1046
 - (D) Neon or neon, compressed, non-flammable gas, UN 1065
 - (E) Nitrogen or nitrogen, compressed, non-flammable gas, UN 1066
 - (F) Xenon, non-flammable gas, UN 2036

NOTE: This exemption does not apply to tank cars last containing cryogenic liquids.

4. Boxcars, flatcars, or hopper cars which contain the following:
 - (A) Sodium nitrate bags, empty and unwashed, oxidizer, UN 1498
 - (B) Burnt cotton, not re-picked, flammable solid, NA 1325
 - (C) Charcoal (various forms)
 - i. Charcoal briquettes
 - ii. Charcoal screenings, made from "pinon" wood
 - iii. Charcoal, shell
 - iv. Charcoal, wood, ground, crushed, granulated, or pulverized
 - v. Charcoal, wood, lump
 - vi. Charcoal wood screenings, other than "pinon" wood screenings
All are flammable solid, NA 1361
 - (D) Coal, ground bituminous, sea coal, coal facing, etc., flammable solid, NA 1361
 - (E) Cosmetics, NOS, combustible liquid, NA 1993
 - (F) Matches, safety, flammable solid, UN 1944
 - (G) Medicines, NOS, combustible liquid, UN 1851

(b). The Chief is authorized to issue special permits for the transportation of hazardous materials in the Downtown Fire District during restricted hours (6:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.) when special circumstances are shown and special safeguards, specified by the Chief, are provided.

Requests for such special permits shall be submitted in writing setting forth the materials and quantities to be transported and the special circumstances for which the request is being made.

(c). The railroad may petition the Chief in writing to add additional materials to the exemption list set forth in 80.404(A). Such petitions shall contain the proper shipping name of the material for which the exemption is being requested, along with the quantity to be shipped and the estimated number of shipments. The Chief shall consider the petition and respond in writing within 14 days after receiving the petition. The Chief's decision shall be final subject to such appeals as may be provided by law.

Section 80.405 is added to read as follows:

CRIMES

Sec. 80.405. Any person, firm, corporation, or unincorporated association operating or maintaining any vehicle in violation of this article shall be guilty of a crime as provided for in Chapter 12A of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Section 80.406 is added to read as follows:

INSPECTIONS/BUILDINGS AND PREMISES

Sec. 80.406. Regular inspections of buildings and premises to determine compliance with this article shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 and 3 of this Code.

Section 80.407 is added to read as follows:

INSPECTIONS/VEHICLES

Sec. 80.407(a) In order to determine compliance with this Article, the Chief, upon presenting identification to the owner, agent or operator, is authorized to enter and inspect all vehicles, including equipment, containers and labelling therein. Rules governing the conduct of regular, uniform and systematic inspection, entry and , where appropriate, impoundment of vehicles, shall be adopted by the Chief, pursuant to Section 2.102 of this Code.

(b) For purposes of this Article, "vehicles" means:

(1) Every "combination of vehicles", "commercial vehicle", "motor truck", "motor vehicle", "semitrailer", "trailer", "truck tractor", or "vehicle", all as defined in the Traffic Code, Seattle Municipal Code, Chapter 11.14; and

(2) Container, cargo container, tank container, and overseas van, whether or not connected to a chassis.

(c) The Chief shall make a record of inspection and a copy of said record shall be provided to the owner, operator, or agent, or attached to the vehicle. When necessary, vehicles shall be resealed using a Fire Department seal.

(d) In the event of a violation of this article and in the event that further unrestricted movement of a vehicle may constitute a danger to persons or property, the Chief may order the impoundment of such vehicles and the immediate correction of the violation.

(e) Upon the refusal of an owner, agent or operator to allow entry or inspection by the Chief acting under the authority of subsection (a) of this section, the Chief shall order the impoundment of the vehicle, and shall proceed to the Municipal Court of the City of Seattle and request an administrative inspection warrant to complete the inspection.

(f) Failure to comply with the order of the Chief concerning the impoundment of vehicles under this section, or the failure to stop for purposes of allowing a request for inspection to be made pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, or the failure to permit inspection pursuant to a lawfully issued inspection warrant shall constitute a crime as provided for in Chapter 12A of the Seattle Municipal Code.

(g) The provisions of this section shall not limit the authority of the Chief to enter and inspect vehicles if there is probable cause to believe there exists a violation of this Article therein.

Section 80.408 is added to read as follows:

Unattended Vehicles

Section 80.408(a) A vehicle containing or carrying hazardous materials shall not be left unattended at any time on any residential street, nor in or within 500 feet of any building containing a Group R, E or I occupancy, including any dwelling, apartment, hotel, day care, school, hospital or health care facility.

For the purposes of this section, a vehicle shall be deemed to be unattended whenever the driver cannot see the vehicle or hear noises in or near the vehicle.

(b) In locations other than those specified in Section 80.408(a), a driver shall not leave a vehicle containing or carrying hazardous materials unattended on any street, highway, avenue, alley, or in any parking lot.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The necessary absence in connection with loading and unloading the vehicle.

2. Stops for meals during the day or night, if the street is well lighted at the point of parking.

3. When, in case of accident or other emergency, the operator must leave to obtain assistance.

(c) Vehicles transferring liquids and/or gases by means of hose line shall never be left unattended during the transfer process.

Section 82.102 is revised to read as follows:

Permits

Sec. 82.102. (a) A permit is required for storage or use of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) where noted on Table 82.102 and for any container or tank exceeding 20 gallons (100 lbs.) LP-Gas capacity.

Exception: Tanks of 125-gallon aggregate water capacity or less that are located at residential occupancies and used for heating purposes only.

(b) Tank storage is prohibited in the Fire District.

Exception: Tanks up to 500 gallons L.P. gas capacity are permitted west of Alaskan Way.

(c) Tank and container storage and use shall conform to this Article and Uniform Fire Code Standard 82-1 except where requirements of the Article and Standard are modified by Table 82.102.

(d) A permit is not required for transportation of LPG in U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) approved cylinders or tanks except:

1. Tank delivery vehicles shall have a tank vehicle permit.
2. Tanks and containers larger than 20 gallons (100 lbs.) capacity are prohibited in the Fire District east of Alaskan Way.
3. Intermodal shipping containers for water transit shall be stored and handled under Master Harbor Permit.

(e) A permit is not required for highway or construction vehicle fuel tanks, except use of LPG fueled construction or maintenance equipment in a basement is prohibited unless authorized by specific job site permit. Accessory fuel tanks on vehicles do not require a permit except for tanks over 20 gallons (100 lbs.) in size or vehicles serving an outdoor assembly event.

TABLE NO. 82.102 - LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM CONTAINER SIZE GAL. (Lbs.)	MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY GAL. (Lbs.)	PERMIT THRESHOLD AMOUNT GAL. (Lbs.)	COMMENTS
Hand Torches	Any	A, E, I	1 qt.	1(5)		Permit required for open flame in assembly or marina.
Jeweler, Dental Labs	Any	Any except A, E, I	1 qt.	2(10)	Permit Not Required	
Forklifts	<u>Fire District</u> or Basement	B-2	2(10)	2(10)	Permit Not Required	
	Any except A		10(50)	40(200)	30(150)	No bobtail refueling. See Footnote 2.
	Elsewhere	Any except A	10(50)	60(300)		H-occupancy required if in excess of <u>maximum total quantity.</u>
	Any	A when occupied	0	0	0	Special permit required for any use.
Refrigeration/ Processes and Accessory Fuel Tanks	Any	B, H or outdoors	NA	60(300)	0	
Hot Roof Tar Kettles (0-600 GAL.)	<u>Fire District</u>	Any	20(100)	40(200)	0	Job site notice required. Prohibited on rooftop, pier or combustible deck. Prohibited on rooftop, pier or combustible deck.
	Elsewhere	Any	20(100)	80(400)	0	
Hot Roof Burner Units (Torches)	<u>Fire District</u>	Unoccupied Building	6(30)	70(350)	0	Permit required for each job site.
		Occupied Building	6(30)	28(135)	0	Permit required for each job site. See Footnote 1.
	<u>Other</u>	<u>Unoccupied Building</u>	<u>6(30)</u>	<u>70(350)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Permit not required for each job site.</u>
		<u>Occupied Building</u>	<u>6(30)</u>	<u>28(135)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Permit not required for each job site.</u>

TABLE NO. 82.102 - LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM CONTAINER SIZE GAL. (Lbs.)	MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY GAL. (Lbs.)	PERMIT THRESHOLD AMOUNT GAL. (Lbs.)	COMMENTS
Hot Roof Tank Trucks	<u>Fire District</u>	Outside	20(100)	40(200)	0	Permit required for each job site. Prohibited over combustible construction.
	Elsewhere	Outside	300(1500)	300(1500)	0	Permit required for each job site. Prohibited over combustible construction.
Indoor Cooking Tableside, Foodwarming	Any	B-2, A	1 qt.	5(25)	0	
		Other	5(25)	5(25)	0	R1 & R3 Occupancies exempt from permit.
Outdoor Cooking	<u>Fire District</u>	A, E, I	5(25)	10(50)	0	Repeat at 30 feet.
	Elsewhere	A, E, I	10(50)	30(150)	0	Repeat at 30 feet. Maximum of 3 containers per booth.
		With manifold	20(100)	80(400)	0	Reduce total quantity to 30 gallons when storage is not separated from public by 30 ft. or a firewall.
	Any	B	5(25)	10(50)	0	
Storage and Sales Miscellaneous	Any	Any	8 oz.	1(5)	Permit Not Required	
Storage and Sales Containers less than 5 GAL. but larger than 8 oz.	<u>Fire District</u> and any Sprinklered Building	B-2	1 qt.	15(75)	Permit Not Required	Containers prohibited in basements.
	Elsewhere	B-2	1 qt.	15(75)	Permit Not Required	Containers prohibited in basements.
		H-2	2,000(10,000)	30(150)		Containers prohibited in basements. Also applies to larger containers.

TABLE NO. 82.102 - LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM CONTAINER SIZE GAL. (Lbs.)	MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY GAL. (Lbs.)	PERMIT THRESHOLD AMOUNT GAL. (Lbs.)	COMMENTS
Storage and Sales 5 GAL. Containers	<u>Fire District</u>	Any	0	0	N/A	
	Elsewhere	B-2	5(25)	15(75)	Permit Not Required	
Storage and Sales 20 GAL. Containers	Any	B-2	20(100)	40(200)	30(150)	Automatic sprinklers required.
Wholesale Service	Any	B-2, H-4	20(100)	60(300)	30(150)	With or without sprinklers.
Wholesale/Service	Any	Outdoors	20(100)	Per Permit	60(300)	See Section 5-4 U.F.C. Standard 82-1.
<u>Buildings Under Construction or Under-going Major Repair</u>	<u>Any</u>	<u>Any</u>	<u>20(100)</u>	<u>60(300) per Floor</u> <u>360(1800) per site</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>Demonstrations Except Food Booths</u>	<u>Any</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>2(10)</u>	<u>2(10)</u>	<u>0</u>	The permit amount may be increased with additional safeguards and the approval of the Fire Chief. Similar demonstrations must be separated by a minimum of 50 feet.

NA = Not Applicable

¹ Population density and occupancy activities shall be considered and quantities reduced as appropriate prior to permit issuance.

² Refueling of forklift tanks (on or off forklifts) from bulk tankers.

Subsection 84.102(b) is replaced in its entirety by the following:

(b) Cellulose nitrate motion picture film is prohibited.

Article 90 is added to read as follows:

ARTICLE 90

RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES FOUR STORIES AND OVER

Sec. 90.101. Definitions, when used in this article, the following words and terms shall have the meaning specified in this section:

APARTMENT HOUSE: Any building or portion thereof, containing three (3) or more dwelling units.

APARTMENT HOTEL: A building containing both dwelling units and guest rooms.

GUEST ROOM: Any room or rooms used or intended to be used for sleeping purposes by a person hiring such room or rooms.

HOTEL: A building in which is conducted the business of lodging the public and which contains six (6) or more guest rooms.

Sec. 90.102. **Exit Enclosure Required.** All existing apartment houses, apartment hotels and hotels four (4) stories or more in height, shall have at least two (2) fully enclosed stairways which have a one-hour fire-resistive rating throughout. The interior corridors and egressways thereof, including all doors, transoms and other openings into corridors, shall be constructed or improved to substantially have a one-hour fire-resistive rating throughout. In buildings constructed as apartment houses in accordance with the Building Code and being operated as apartment houses, walls and ceilings of plaster on wood lath or 1/2-inch plasterboard construction, and 1-3/8-inch solid core doors or equivalent shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of this section.

Sec. 90.103. **Sprinkler Alternative.** In lieu of compliance with the requirements of Section 90.102 hereof, approved automatic fire sprinkler systems may be installed in all stairways, interior corridors and egressways of existing apartment houses, apartment hotels, and hotels four (4) stories or more in height. Automatic sprinkler systems, if so installed, shall also be installed in all janitor rooms, storage closets, utility rooms, and other usable spaces in which combustible materials are or may be stored or kept, unless such rooms or spaces are equipped with self-closing fire doors having a one-hour fire-resistive rating.

Article 91 is added to read as follows:

ARTICLE 91

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS IN NURSING HOMES

Sec. 91.101. **Nursing Home Defined.** The term "nursing home" when used in this Article means any home, place, or institution which operates or maintains facilities providing convalescent or chronic care, or both, for a period in excess of 24 consecutive hours for three (3) or more patients not related by blood or marriage to the operator, who by reason of illness or infirmity, are unable properly to care for themselves. Convalescent and chronic care may include, but is not limited to any or all procedures commonly employed in waiting on the sick such as administration of medicines, preparation of dressings and bandages, and carrying out of treatment prescribed by a duly licensed practitioner of the healing arts. It may also include care of mentally incompetent persons if they do not require psychiatric treatment by or under the supervision of a physician specialized in the field of medicine. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to include general hospitals or other places which provide care and treatment for the acutely ill and maintain and operate facilities for major surgery or obstetrics, or both. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to include any boarding home, guest home, hotel or related institution which is held forth to the public as providing, and which is operated to give only board, room and laundry to persons not in need of medical or nursing treatment or supervision, except in the case of temporary acute illness. The mere designation by the operator of any place or institution, which does not provide care for the acutely ill or maintain and operate facilities for major surgery or obstetrics, as a hospital, sanitarium, or similar name shall not exclude such place or institution from the provisions of Section 91.102.

Sec. 91.102. **Installation Exceptions.** Approved automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed in all usable rooms, corridors, and stairways of existing nursing homes with the following exceptions:

- a. Nursing homes which are of Type I or II construction throughout, as defined in the Building Code.
- b. Nursing homes not more than one story in height which have interiors with a one-hour fire resistance rating throughout.

Article 92 is added to read as follows:

ARTICLE 92

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS IN SCHOOLS

Sec. 92.101. **School Buildings Defined.** The term "school building," when used in this Article means:

- (a) A public place of instruction operated by public authorities, including elementary and secondary schools.
- (b) A place of instruction operated by private persons or private or religious organizations in which the course of study is similar to that in a public school, and which has been authorized by the State as an educational institution.

Sec. 92.102. **Installation Exceptions.** An approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in all usable rooms, corridors and stairways of existing school buildings, two (2) stories or more in height, with the following exceptions:

- (a) School buildings which are of Type I or II construction as defined in the Building Code.
- (b) School buildings not over three (3) stories in height which have interiors with one-hour fire resistance rating throughout, and which have egress enclosures with a one-hour fire resistance rating.
- (c) School buildings, not over three (3) stories in height, with interiors which substantially have a one-hour fire resistance rating, need only have egress corridors, stairways, janitor rooms, storage rooms and similar spaces equipped with approved automatic sprinkler systems. Classrooms and assembly rooms in such buildings need not be so equipped.

ARTICLE 93

MINIMUM STANDARD FOR HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS

Section 93.101. **Purpose.** The main purpose of this article is to improve the fire and life safety of existing high-rise buildings that do not conform to current City codes so that the health, safety and welfare of the general public is provided for and promoted. It is recognized that the application of present day fire protection techniques to some existing high-rise buildings is difficult. For this reason, this article may permit the use of alternative methods and innovative approaches and techniques to achieve its purpose, when approved by the Chief and the Building Official.

Section 93.102. **Scope.** (a) This article shall apply to all high-rise buildings in existence at the time of its adoption, as well as to all high-rise buildings coming into existence after the adoption thereof.

(b) Where there is a conflict between an ordinance or code and the provisions of this article, this article shall govern unless the ordinance or code establishes more stringent fire and life safety requirements.

Section 93.103. **Definitions.** For the purpose of this Article, certain words shall be construed as specified in this section.

1. **CENTRAL STATION:** A fire alarm reporting service listed by the Underwriters Laboratories or authorized by the Chief to report alarms to the Seattle Fire Department Alarm Center. In lieu of connection to a central station listed by Underwriters Laboratories, the Chief may approve building staff monitoring of a fire alarm annunciator panel where:
 - a. Such staff is properly trained to monitor the annunciator panel and report alarm signals to the Fire Department Alarm Center via the 9-1-1 system.
 - b. One or more building staff is on duty 24 hours a day and, remains in the direct vicinity of the annunciator panel, e.g., a hotel desk clerk where the panel is behind the registration desk.
 - c. Staff persons in low income high-rise buildings whose primary duty requires them to be at the front desk are available.
2. **DEAD-END CORRIDOR:** A corridor which permits only one direction of travel from a unit or normally occupied room door to an exit, or which intersects an exit corridor on one end and does not provide an exit path on the other end. A corridor which has fire escapes directly accessible from it is not a dead-end corridor.
3. **FLOOR USED FOR HUMAN OCCUPANCY:** A floor designed and intended for occupancy by one or more persons for any part of a day, including a roof garden and an active storage area. An area that is permanently unoccupied or is occupied for the service of building equipment only is not included in this definition.
4. **HIGH-RISE BUILDING:** Buildings having floors used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of Fire Department vehicle access.
5. **LOW INCOME RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:** Are defined for this Article as those buildings that meet the following requirements:
 - a. At least fifty percent (50%) of the dwelling or housing unit as defined in the Housing Code (Seattle Municipal Code Ch. 22.204) are rented to non-transient persons at a rent at or below .9% of the current median income for all families in the Seattle area as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development; and

- b. The average monthly rent for all dwelling or housing units in the building does not exceed 1.4% of the Median Income Limit.

For purposes of calculating the average monthly rent, a room which is rented on a hostel-style basis to three (3) or more non-related persons shall be considered as one room rented for \$200 per month.

Monthly rent shall include all charges for shelter and provision of items normally associated with such use, but shall not include board, health care, telephone charges and other such items.

Section 93.104. **EXITS.** All exits in high-rise buildings shall be illuminated as required in Section 12.110 of this Code and enclosed with a minimum of one-hour fire resistive construction. Every high-rise building shall have at least one such exit. Where existing exterior fire escapes are used for additional exits, they shall be tested and identified as required in Section 93.105.

Where a high-rise building has a single, enclosed exit, the enclosure shall be continued to the exterior of the building and the exit shall be smoke-proof by mechanical ventilation in accordance with Section 3310 (g) of the Building Code, or shall be mechanically pressurized with fresh air to 0.15 inches water column and shall have a concurrent 2500 cubic feet per minute (CFM) exhaust to atmosphere in an emergency, in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code.

1. Pressurization may be omitted when the building is fully sprinkled, all corridor openings are self-closing, all occupied areas have access to a second means of egress or a fire escape and the omission is approved by the Chief.
2. **EXCEPTION:** A single stair may exit through a building lobby, where the lobby is of non-combustible construction, does not contain combustible furnishings, and is separated from the rest of the building by one-hour construction. Wire-glass protected by sprinklers on both sides may be accepted as one-hour construction. Where the lobby contains no combustible materials, wire-glass need only be protected by sprinklers on the side opposite the lobby.

Section 93.105. **FIRE ESCAPES.** Exterior fire escapes shall be accessible and structurally safe at all times. Owners of high-rise buildings shall load test fire escapes at least once every five (5) years with a weight of not less than 100 lb/sq. foot. The results of such a load test shall be submitted in writing to the Chief. In lieu of such a test, the Chief may accept the opinion of a structural engineer licensed by the State of Washington describing his inspection and/or tests and stating that the fire escape is structurally safe and will support a load of 100 lb/sq. foot. There shall be signs approved by the Chief clearly identifying the route of access to the fire escape from every public corridor. Fire escapes which are not maintained structurally safe and not otherwise required by provisions of the Fire Code shall be removed.

Locked doors or windows are prohibited between public corridors and fire escapes.

EXCEPTIONS: Where all of the following criteria are met and approved by the Chief:

1. An identified tool or device for opening the locked door or window is permanently affixed in close proximity to the locked point.
2. The area around the locked door or window is served by emergency illumination.
3. Clearly understandable directions indicating the use of the tool and the route to the fire escape are posted at the locked door or window.

Section 93.106. **DEAD-END CORRIDORS.** Dead-end corridors are limited to 75 feet in length in office occupancies and 30 feet in length in all other occupancies. Where such limits are exceeded, automatic sprinkler protection meeting the requirements of the Fire Code and

the Building Code shall be provided for the entire dead-end corridor, with one head on the room side of each door opening onto the corridor. Domestic water systems may be used to supply such sprinklers when approved by the Chief.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. In high-rise buildings, inactive doors leading from the dead-end corridor into spaces which are not in normal use may be covered with 5/8" type "x" gypsum board or its equivalent, in lieu of installing a sprinkler head over the door or smoke detector in the room.
2. In office occupancies, sprinkler heads on the room side of each door opening onto the corridor need not be installed.
3. In residential buildings, where corridors and each guest room are equipped with electrically supervised smoke detectors connected to the building fire alarm system, sprinkler heads, or any combination thereof. Where smoke detectors are used in rooms in lieu of sprinklers, doors must be rated at 20 minutes and must be self-closing.
4. In office occupancies, sprinkler systems are not required in a dead-end corridor where the corridor is equipped with smoke detectors and each room opening onto the corridor is equipped with at least one smoke detector. Such detector shall be electrically supervised and connected to the building fire alarm system.
5. Where there is a fire escape not directly accessible from the corridor and the exit route is protected by electrically supervised smoke detection.
6. Corridors within residential units are exempt.
7. Corridors within private offices may have corridor only smoke detection connected to the building alarm systems.

Section 93.107. **SHAFT ENCLOSURES.** All openings which connect three (3) or more floors shall be enclosed with a minimum of one-hour fire resistive construction.

EXCEPTION: Openings complying with Section 1706 (b) of the Building Code.

Section 93.108. **HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM (HVAC) SHUTDOWN.** Air moving systems that serve more than the floor on which they are located shall automatically shut down on any high-rise building fire alarm, or shall be provided with a manual shutdown switch located at the fire alarm panel in the main building lobby.

EXCEPTION: Air moving systems of:

1. Less than 2,000 CFM.
2. Exhaust only systems of less than 15,000 CFM, such as toilet, range hood, kitchen, fume hood, etc.
3. HVAC systems of less than 15,000 CFM with automatic shut-down on smoke detectors in the area served, which are connected to the building fire alarm system.
4. Life safety pressurization systems as provided in the Building Code.
5. Buildings with approved automatic smoke control pursuant to Section 1807 (g) or 3310 (a) of the Building Code.

Section 93.109. **FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS.** Every high-rise building, except a residential occupancy with a system installed under Ordinance 106107 as now or

hereafter amended, shall have an electrically supervised fire alarm and detection system approved by the Chief, as follows:

(a) A manual pull station shall be located at every floor exit door, except in office occupancies.

(b) There shall be electrically supervised automatic smoke detection in elevator landings, public corridors, and on the corridor or floor side of each exit stairway.

EXCEPTION: Where a corridor is sprinkled, smoke detectors may be omitted from the corridor.

(c) There shall be electrically supervised automatic smoke detectors within 50 feet of building perimeter walls and at standard spacing (approximately 30 feet) to the center of the floor.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Interior of residential units.
2. Sprinkled floors.
3. Parking garages.
4. Building Mechanical Spaces.
5. Any space above the top occupied floor.

(d) There shall be electrically supervised automatic heat or smoke detection in unsprinkled rooms used for storage, shops, handicraft, janitor, trash and similar purposes where the fuel load may be significantly higher than the average floor fuel load.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Sprinklered rooms.
2. Rooms under 10 square feet opening onto exit corridors.
3. Rooms under 100 square feet not opening onto exit corridors.
4. Rooms within residential units.
5. Rooms where the storage is in closed metal containers.
6. Rooms other than those opening onto a corridor and within 30 ft. of an electrically supervised automatic smoke detector.

(e) Alarm systems shall have audible devices producing a slow "whoop" sound audible at 15 dba above ambient sound levels with a minimum of 60 dba throughout residential occupancies, and 10 dba above ambient sound levels with a minimum of 55 dba throughout other occupancies, and shall have a microphone capable of making voice announcements simultaneously to all floors.

(f) Fire alarm systems shall be zoned per floor.

(g) There shall be an annunciator panel in the main lobby of a high rise building or in such other areas approved by the Chief as an emergency control center.

(h) The alarm shall sound at a minimum on the floor where the fire is occurring and the floor above, and the alarm system shall be capable of sounding a general alarm throughout the high rise building. The alarm system shall be designed so that a general alarm may be activated from two separate locations.

(i) Where an automatic sprinkler system has been installed for fire protection, the water flow alarm shall be connected to the building fire alarm.

EXCEPTION: Where automatic smoke detectors are installed in the area and zoned, a single water flow alarm may be used.

(j) The alarm system for the high-rise building shall be monitored by a central station, or other such means approved by the Chief.

(k) The alarm systems shall be electrically supervised and have battery emergency power sufficient to operate for a period of 24 hours and sound the alarm for 10 minutes at the end of that period.

(l) For purposes of this section, wiring for fire alarm and fire detection systems may be installed in elevator shafts, provided that:

1. Such wiring shall not interfere with the safe operation of the elevator.
2. Such wiring shall be enclosed within metal conduit and all junction boxes shall be located outside the shaft.
3. All wiring work shall be done under applicable permit obtained from the Department of Construction and Land Use.

Section 93.110. **UNLOCKING OF DOORS.** (a) Stairway doors, including the doors between any stairway and the roof, shall not have locks or shall unlock automatically whenever a fire alarm is activated in the high-rise building. Such locks shall unlock automatically when power is off (fail safe). Where the only locked door in a stair shaft is the one that leads to the roof, it may be locked by panic hardware or approved alarm lock paddle bars.

(b) **EGRESS FROM STAIRWAYS.** Enclosed stairways serving more than six (6) floors shall have two (2) means of egress from the stairway. Enclosed stairways serving ten (10) or more floors shall have re-entry into the building at approximately 5-story intervals. Re-entry signs shall be posted in the stair.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Jails.
2. Where telephones connected to a 24-hour manned location are provided in the stairway in each 5-floor increment that does not have a means of egress.
3. Where any door serving as an entrance to the stair does not automatically lock behind a person entering the stair.
4. Where alternate means of alerting building management to persons trapped in a stairwell are approved by the Building Official."

Section 93.111. DOORS. All exit doors in the path of exit travel shall be self-closing or automatic closing in accordance with Section 4306(b) 2 of the Building Code. Doors held open by fusible links, and sliding or vertical doors are prohibited in exit-ways. Stairway doors shall be self-latching.

Section 93.112. ELEVATOR RECALL. A fire alarm originating on a floor other than the main lobby floor shall cause all elevators to be returned to the main floor in accordance with Chapter 51, Section 5114 of the Seattle Building Code. Whenever new elevator controllers are installed, they shall meet provisions of the then current Building and Elevator Codes. Newly installed controllers shall have the capability of selecting alternate recall floors.

EXCEPTION: Freight elevators with manually operated doors.

Section 93.113. EMERGENCY POWER. High-rise buildings not meeting the Building Code in effect at the time of the adoption of this article shall have, as a minimum, emergency power as follows:

(a) Stairway pressurization emergency power shall be provided by an on-site diesel engine generator set. Such power shall start automatically on fire alarm and the generator set shall have a two-hour fuel supply.

(b) Exit signs and pathway illumination shall have emergency power by trickle charged storage batteries. Such batteries shall have a capacity to provide required illumination for 90 minutes.

(c) Fire alarm emergency power shall be provided as required in Section 93.109.

Section 93.114. SIGNING.

(a) All signs in this section shall be approved by the Chief and have graphic symbols where possible. In hotels, signs must have graphic symbols. Sign lettering shall follow Appendix I-C of the Fire Code.

(b) Signing shall be provided on the stairway side of every stair door indicating the number of the stair, the floor that the door serves, the high-rise building re-entry points, and stair termination.

(c) A sign shall be posted in every elevator lobby above each call switch noting that the elevators will be recalled to the building lobby on fire alarm. This sign shall warn persons not to use the elevator in the event of fire and direct them to use the stairway.

(d) Where exit signs are not clearly visible from the elevator lobby, signs shall be installed to indicate the direction to stair and fire escape exits.

(e) Emergency illumination shall be provided at the elevator lobby sign location.

(f) A sign shall be posted on the room side of every hotel guest room indicating the relationship of that room to the exits and fire extinguishers, and giving basic information on what to do in the event of fire in the building.

(g) "NOT AN EXIT" signs shall be installed at all doorways, passageways, or stairways which are not exits, exit accesses or exit discharges, and which may be mistaken for an exit. A sign indicating the use of the doorway, passageway, or stairway, such as "to basement," "storeroom," or "linen closet," is permitted in lieu of the "NOT AN EXIT" sign.

Section 93.115. EMERGENCY PLAN. Owners of high-rise buildings shall prepare an emergency operations plan in accordance with Section 1807 of the Building Code. In addition to the requirements of Section 1807 of the Building Code, the emergency operations plan shall specify the duties during a fire emergency of the building management and staff, the building fire safety directors, the fire fighting unit and floor wardens as identified in Section 93.116.

Section 93.116. BUILDING STAFF TRAINING. Owners of high-rise buildings shall designate from existing staff a building fire safety director and a building fire fighting unit who shall be responsible for the operation of the building fire protection equipment and first aid fire fighting. Owners of high-rise buildings and/or tenants employing over 100 persons shall designate floor warden for each floor to be responsible for evacuating the people on their respective floor in emergencies. The names and work locations of the director, the fire fighting unit and the floor wardens shall be maintained on a roster contained in the building emergency operations plan.

EXCEPTION:

1. Residential condominiums and apartment occupancies not employing staff.

2. Office and retail occupancies after normal business hours.

NOTE: In residential buildings employing staff, where the staff is too small to appoint a floor warden for each floor, wardens shall be appointed to the fire floor, the floor above and as many additional floors as possible. In buildings where only one staff person is available, that person will be the Fire Safety Director.

Section 93.117. FIRE DRILLS. The staff of high-rise buildings shall conduct, and the occupants thereof shall participate in, fire drills on a regular basis at intervals not to exceed 120 days in accordance with the building's emergency operations plan.

EXCEPTION: Jail inmates, hospital patients, hotel guests and occupants of apartment or residential condominium units, unless such occupant is also a member of the high-rise building staff.

Section 93.118. FIRE SEPARATION. Any space larger than 1,500 square feet shall be separated from building stair shafts, elevator shafts and air handling shafts by non-combustible smoke resistive separation (glass walls with wood stops are acceptable) and equipped with smoke detectors connected to the building fire alarm system.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Spaces that are fully sprinkled.
2. Building lobbies or corridors which are equipped with an approved smoke control system that includes shaft pressurization and automatic smoke removal.
3. Building lobbies or corridors of any size that do not contain combustibles furnishings (other than carpet) or commercial spaces and have non-combustible interior finish throughout.

NOTE: To qualify for exception 3, all spaces adjacent to the building lobby must be separated and equipped with smoke detectors as outlined in this section, and all doors leading into the lobby must be self-closing or automatically closing upon activation of the building fire alarm system.

4. Office areas above the main lobby, including open space design areas.

NOTE: This exception does not apply to retail or wholesale stores, display rooms, restaurants, cocktail lounges and bars, banquet rooms, meeting rooms, storage rooms and spaces which because of unusual fuel load or other conditions, pose an unusual hazard in the opinion of the Chief.

5. Smoke detectors shall not be required in spaces which are separated by one-hour construction, with openings protected by one-hour self-closing doors.

Domestic water systems may be used to supply the sprinkler system referred to in this section when approved by the Chief.

Section 93.119. HAZARDS AND DESIGN FEATURES NOT SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED. Whenever the Chief shall find a condition in a high-rise building not specifically addressed in this Article, which in his opinion makes fire escape or fire fighting unusually difficult, he shall declare it to be a hazard, notify the owner of such condition and order its correction in a manner consistent with these minimum safeguards.

Section 93.120. EXEMPT BUILDINGS. The Chief and the Director of the Department of Construction and Land Use may exempt high-rise buildings that meet the requirements of Section 1807 of the Building Code from complying with provisions of this Article.

Section 93.121. APPEALS - ARTICLE 93. For the purpose of considering appeals from decisions or actions pertaining to the administration and enforcement of Article 93 of this Code, the Fire Code Advisory Board referred to in Section 2.303 of this Code shall consist of one representative from each of the following associations: The Association of General Contractors, The Apartment Operators Association, The Building Owners and Managers Association and the Seattle Hotel Association; and a private owner or representative of a non-profit group involved in low income housing. Such representatives and owner shall be appointed by the Mayor for five (5) year non-renewable terms. Upon being advised by the Chief that an appeal pertaining to Article 93 has been filed, the Chairperson of such Board shall convene the following five (5) persons to consider the appeal:

- (a) The Chairperson of such Board or his alternate.
- (b) A registered architect who is also a member of such Board.
- (c) A registered engineer who is also a member of such Board.
- (d) A licensed general contractor.
- (e) A building owner or member of the association whose type of building is being considered in the appeal.

The decision of such Board shall be in writing and signed by each member of the Board. A copy shall be delivered to the Chief and the appellant.

**APPENDIX III-B
INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING
FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT**

1. INTENT

It is the intent of this section to insure that fire and life safety systems and equipment are installed, serviced and maintained by individuals, businesses and firms which are qualified to perform such work in accordance with this Code, administrative rulings and adopted standards.

2. SCOPE

This section shall apply to all persons, businesses or firms engaged in the business of installing, maintaining, or servicing fire and life safety systems and equipment.

EXCEPTION:

- (a) Firms or persons engaged exclusively in the business of installing or servicing fire and life safety systems or equipment on aircraft, vehicles or vessels.
- (b) Members of the Fire Department engaged in servicing fire department equipment.
- (c) Employees of Federal Government engaged in servicing equipment owned by the Federal Government.
- (d) Employees of State Government engaged in servicing and testing of equipment installed for the protection of public rights of way.
- (e) Insurance Rating Associations and building owners engaged in testing of fire and life safety equipment and systems when such testing is not required by this Code or administrative ruling.
- (f) Any person who services only their own fire extinguisher(s) for their own use, provided such extinguisher(s) are not required by any statute, code or regulation.
- (g) This section shall not apply to fire protection systems installed in single family dwellings unless such systems are required by Code or Administrative Ruling.

This section shall not prohibit the maintenance and servicing of fire and life safety systems or equipment by new employees for a period not to exceed 90 days after the beginning of employment or until the next available certification test is administered, whichever occurs first. Provided, such servicing or maintenance is conducted in the presence and under the direct supervision of another employee who holds a valid certificate for the type of work being performed. A new employee may not perform work on fire and life safety systems or equipment after the completion of the 90 day period unless s/he holds a valid certificate.

This section shall not prohibit the installation, maintenance, repair and servicing of fire and life safety systems or equipment by individuals enrolled in a recognized apprenticeship program. Provided, such servicing or maintenance is conducted in the presence and under the direct supervision of another employee who holds a valid certificate for the type of work being performed. Individuals who are apprentices must provide evidence of their apprentice program enrollment and program completion date.

3. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this section the following words and terms have the meanings indicated below:

Certificate. A document issued by the Fire Chief to a person who has passed the prescribed examination which grants conditional permission to perform the acts described on the document.

Engineered System. A system of components requiring design to determine flow rates, nozzle pressures, quantities of chemicals, fluids or gases, the number or type of nozzles and their placement in a specific system.

Fire Alarm System. A system of electrical devices such as flow sensors, heat or smoke detectors which is designed and installed for the purpose of warning building occupants or the fire department of a fire or of causing the operation of other fire and life safety equipment. The term shall include associated electrical wiring, power supplies, supervisory and control circuits.

Fire and Life Safety Equipment And Systems.

Automatic sprinkler systems, engineered and pre-engineered fixed extinguishing systems, automatic fire alarm systems including smoke and heat detection systems, standpipe systems including fire pump systems, smoke control systems and alarm and supervisory systems or other appurtenances attached to any of the above listed systems. The term also includes portable fire extinguishers required by this Code. The term does not include residential smoke detectors or portable fire extinguishers which are not required by this Code.

Fixed Fire Extinguishing System. An engineered or pre-engineered system which is designed and affixed for the protection of a specific hazard.

Maintenance. Repair service, including periodic inspections and tests required to keep fire and life safety systems and equipment in an operative condition at all times, including the replacement of the system or component parts when they become undependable or inoperative. The term also means the disassembly of an extinguisher or extinguishing system and a complete check of all working parts and all parts which have a bearing on the performance of the extinguisher or system to insure integrity.

Portable Fire Extinguisher. Any approved device capable of being moved from place to place which contains dry chemicals, fluids or gases for the purpose of extinguishing fires and the means for application of its contents.

Pre-Engineered System. A packaged system of components designed to be installed according to pre-tested limitations as listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, or approved by the Chief.

Service and Servicing. Maintenance of portable fire and life safety systems or equipment in accordance with applicable standards.

Automatic Sprinkler System. An integrated system of piping connected to a water supply, including associated controlling valves and alarm and supervisory equipment, which will automatically initiate a discharge of water when one of its heat-actuated elements is heated to or above its thermal rating.

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

No person shall engage in the business of installing, servicing or maintaining fire and life safety systems and equipment unless they have obtained a certificate from the Chief or are specifically exempted from this section.

Certificates shall remain valid for a period of time not to exceed three (3) years unless suspended or revoked by the Chief.

The Chief is authorized to recognize certificates or licenses issued by the State Fire Marshal, other Fire Departments or similar authorities, provided such certificates establish qualifications of the holder in a manner similar to this section and to the satisfaction of the Chief.

The Chief shall maintain a list of all individuals, firms and businesses which have applied for or received a certificate together with a record of the results of any examinations, hearings or investigations related thereto. Such lists and records shall be made available to the public upon request.

TYPES OF CERTIFICATES

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Type AS-1 | Installation, service and maintenance of automatic sprinkler systems in any type of building. |
| Type AS-2 | Installation, service and maintenance of automatic sprinkler systems up to four (4) stories. |
| Type AS-3 | Install only. |
| Type CT-1 | Confidence Testing of specific fire and life safety systems or equipment in any building. |
| Type CT-2 | Confidence testing of fire and life safety systems in a specific building(s). |
| Type E-1 | Installation, service and maintenance of engineered foam fire extinguishing systems in any occupancy. |
| Type E-2 | Installation, service and maintenance of engineered carbon dioxide fire extinguishing systems in any occupancy. |

- Type E-3 Installation, service and maintenance of engineered halon fire extinguishing systems in any occupancy.
- Type E-4 Installation, service and maintenance of engineered dry/wet chemical fire extinguishing systems in any occupancy.
- Type PE-1 Installation, service and maintenance of pre-engineered foam fire extinguishing systems in any occupancy.
- Type PE-2 Installation, service and maintenance of pre-engineered carbon dioxide fire extinguishing systems in any occupancy.
- Type PE-3 Installation, service and maintenance of pre-engineered halon fire extinguishing systems in any occupancy.
- Type PE-4 Installation, service and maintenance of pre-engineered dry/wet chemical fire extinguishing systems in any occupancy.
- Type EG-1 Installation, service and maintenance of emergency generators in any type of building.
- Type EG-2 Testing of emergency generators in a specific building.
- Type FA-1 Installation, service and maintenance of automatic fire alarm systems in any type of building.
- Type FA-2 Installation, service and maintenance of automatic fire alarm systems in any type of building except high-rise, hospitals and public assemblies over 300 persons.
- Type FA-3 Installation, service and maintenance of automatic fire alarm systems in buildings up to four (4) stories; except hospitals and public assemblies over 300.
- Type FP-1 Installation, service and maintenance of fire pumps and controllers in any building.
- Type FP-2 Testing of fire pumps and controllers in a specific building.
- Type PEX-1 All activities relating to portable fire extinguishers including those listed in Types PEX-2, PEX-3, and PEX-4.
- Type PEX-2 Service, charge, recharge, inspect, or install portable fire extinguishers.
- Type PEX-3 Hydrostatic testing of fire extinguisher cylinders.
- Type PEX-4 Annual external examination of CO₂ or stored pressure fire extinguishers equipped with pressure indicators or gauges.
- Type SC-1 Installation, service and maintenance of smoke control systems.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES

Applicants for a certificate shall provide evidence that they have completed a course of instruction and training in the applicable type of system or equipment. Such evidence may include professional degrees, State licenses, training certificates from manufacturers, completion of apprenticeship programs or similar materials acceptable to the Chief.

EXCEPTION: Applicants for Type CT-2 and PEX-4 Certificates.

Applicants shall submit evidence that they possess necessary licenses, tools, or test equipment required for the type of work to be performed.

All applicants for a certificate shall pass a written examination given by the Chief. Such examinations shall be designed to test the applicant's qualifications to hold the type of certificate for which application has been made. Such examinations may be supplemented by practical tests or demonstrations necessary to determine the applicant's knowledge or ability.

A list of information resources recommended to pass the examinations for certificates shall be provided by the Chief.

SERVICE LABELS

A service label conforming to this section shall be securely attached to each fire and life safety system or item of fire and life safety equipment at the time of installation, service or maintenance. The label shall be of the self-adhesive type or the wire-hanging type. Self-adhesive labels shall be manufactured in accordance with U. L. Standard 969, Marking and Labeling systems.

The label shall be placed as follows:

- Emergency Generators On the control panel
- Engineered Systems On the agent supply tank or pull device
- Fire Alarm Systems On the Fire Alarm Panel
- Fire Pumps On the control panel
- Pre-Engineered Systems . . . On the agent supply tank or pull device

- Portable Fire Extinguishers . On the control valve of the extinguisher, or cylinder

- Smoke Control Systems On the manual control panel, or lowest fan if no panel is installed

- Sprinkler Systems On or adjacent to the sprinkler control valve

- Standpipe Systems On or adjacent to the lowest outlet

The following format shall be used for all service labels:

DO NOT REMOVE By Order of Fire Chief	Year	Month	Next Due Date
	Firm		
	Address		
	Phone		
	Serviced by:		
Certificate NO.			
Description of work:			

The following information shall be printed on service labels:

1. The words "DO NOT REMOVE BY ORDER OF THE FIRE CHIEF."
2. Name of the business or firm.
3. Address of the business or firm.
4. Telephone number of the business or firm.
5. Date that work was performed.
6. Signature of person performing work.
7. Description of work performed.

CERTIFICATE NUMBER OF PERSON PERFORMING WORK

When performing installation, service or maintenance, the date of work, name of firm, and the signature and certificate number of the person performing the work shall be placed on the service label.

No person shall remove a service label from, or place a service label on, a fire and life safety system or item of fire and life safety equipment except when installation, service or maintenance is performed. A new label shall be attached whenever service or maintenance is performed.

No person shall deface, modify or alter any service label attached to or required to be attached to any fire and life safety system or item of fire and life safety equipment.

DENIAL, REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION OF CERTIFICATES

The Chief may refuse to issue, renew, or may suspend or revoke any certificate if he determines that an applicant for or holder of a certificate has:

1. Obtained or attempted to obtain a certificate by fraud or misrepresentation.
2. Has installed, maintained, or serviced a fire and life safety system or item of fire and life safety equipment in violation of this Code, administrative ruling, or adopted standard.
3. Refusal to allow inspection by the Chief or his authorized representative.
4. The applicant for a certificate does not possess the qualifications to conduct the operation for which application is made as demonstrated by written and/or practical examination.
5. The applicant for a certificate does not possess the proper facilities to conduct operations for which application is made.

Individuals whose certificates have been denied, suspended or revoked shall be so notified in writing and may request a hearing by the Chief in accordance with Section 4.107 of the Seattle Fire Code. After such hearing, the Chief shall consider the facts and circumstances surrounding the case and shall render his decision in writing. The decision of the Chief shall be final with regard to whether or not the certificate shall be denied, suspended or revoked.

In the event the State of Washington adopts legislation or rules which in the opinion of the Chief meets the intent and scope of this appendix, such legislation will supersede Appendix III-B of the Seattle Fire Code, Ordinance No. _____. Such State legislation or rule must contain specific examination procedures and certificates for all persons who install, repair, maintain and service fire and life safety systems and equipment.

Replace the existing Appendix VI-D Page with the following:

1991 UNIFORM FIRE CODE

APPENDIX VI-D

**APPENDIX VI-D
REFERENCE TABLES FROM THE
SEATTLE BUILDING CODE**

APPENDIX

Replace Page 549, etc. and entire section with blue Seattle Building Code pages.

Tables 5A 5A1 . Figure 16-1

5B 5C

50 9A . . Sec. 3313

9B 9C . . Sec. 3314

9E 17A . Sec. 3802

33A 42A

42B 42C

City of Seattle

Executive Department-Office of Management and Budget

Andrew J. Lofton, Director
Norman B. Rice, Mayor



January 13, 1992

The Honorable Mark Sidran
City Attorney
City of Seattle

92-06

OK MK
8/1/92

Dear Mr. Sidran:

The Mayor is proposing to the City Council that the enclosed legislation be adopted.

REQUESTING
DEPARTMENT Fire

SUBJECT: AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and
explosion hazards; and amending the Uniform Fire Code,
1991 Edition, as adopted by reference by Ordinance

Pursuant to the City Council's S.O.P. 100-014, the Executive Department is forwarding this request for legislation to your office for review and drafting.

After reviewing this request and any necessary redrafting of the enclosed legislation, return the legislation to OMB. Any specific questions regarding the legislation can be directed to Dewey Potter at 684-8053.

Sincerely,

Norman B. Rice
Mayor

by

ANDREW J. LOFTON
Budget Director

AL/dp/rsl

Enclosure

cc: Chief, SFD

**Your
Seattle
Fire Department**

Claude Harris, Chief
Norman B. Rice, Mayor



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

July 20, 1992

The Honorable George Benson
President, Seattle City Council

Via The Honorable Mayor Norman B. Rice

Attention: Diana Gale, Director
Office of Management and Budget

Subject: **AN ORDINANCE** relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards;
adopting by reference the Uniform Fire Code, 1991 Edition, 1991
Uniform Fire Code Standards and amendments thereto and

AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards;
and amending the Uniform Fire Code, 1991 Edition, as adopted by
reference by Ordinance _____.

Dear President Benson:

Enclosed is a draft of an ordinance adopting by reference the Uniform Fire Code, 1991 Edition with amendments and repealing Seattle Fire Code Ordinances 115405 and 115406. This draft ordinance has been reviewed with the Fire Prevention Code Advisory Board.

Changes to Fire Code technical provisions include:

1. A new Article 88 is added to regulate aerosol storage.
2. A new Appendix IIF regulating above ground tanks for motor vehicle fuel was added to the Uniform Fire Code. The proposed Seattle ordinance does **not** adopt this appendix. The Fire Department can approve diesel fuel under existing code provisions. Above ground gasoline storage for fuel dispensing is prohibited.

An equal employment opportunity - affirmative action employer.

City of Seattle—Fire Department, 301 Second Avenue South, Seattle, Washington 98104, (206) 386-1400

3. Article 77 which regulates explosives and Article 78 which regulates fireworks were updated to conform with NFPA Standard changes. The sales and discharge period for common fireworks is no longer in existence, due to the passage of Ordinance 116241.
4. An inspection fee has been added to encourage fire code compliance. Responsible parties will be fined \$100.00 per inspection if fire code violations are not resolved after three (3) compliance inspections performed by the Fire Department. This fee was incorporated in the Fire Permit Fee ordinance which went into effect on January 5, 1992.
5. Articles 79 and 80 were revised in the Uniform Fire Code to make them more consistent. Seattle will adopt the proposed changes which include moving Class III water reactive materials to a higher, (H-2) occupancy classification (includes explosion venting). In addition, a no fee permit for signage and inventory control only will be established for materials which are defined as health hazards. Explosion control requirements are dropped for non-explosive hazards.
6. The liquid petroleum gas table was revised to reflect the Seattle Building Code consolidation of the downtown Fire District. An exception was added to accommodate 125 gallon tanks for heating mobile home residences.

The State of Washington adopted the 1991 Edition of the Uniform Fire, Building, Mechanical and Plumbing Codes during the 1992 Legislative Session as the minimum construction and life safety standard. The effective date was July 1, 1992.

The fiscal impact of the proposed Seattle Fire Code legislation will affect the fireworks industry. We anticipate the impact to be significant since there have been an average of 31 retail stands operating in the City of Seattle each year for the past 8 years. Industry sources quote that each stand nets a profit average of \$3,000 to \$5,000 during the sales period June 28 through July 4. This translates to a loss of \$93,000 to \$155,000 in fireworks sales profit for individual stand operators. The estimated loss to fireworks wholesalers is substantially more, since the profit margins are typically established such that the wholesaler earns \$0.70 to \$0.75 from each \$1.00 sold. At present, there are no fireworks wholesalers located in the City of Seattle.

The loss of revenue to the City of Seattle is nominal (\$3,100). Fireworks stand permits are \$100.00 under the current permit fee schedule. The permit fee reflects the cost of issuing the permit and inspecting the fireworks stand twice daily during the lawful sales period.

Transmittal Letter
Seattle Fire Code
page 3

Given the dramatic decrease in the number of fireworks related fires and property loss experienced in July, 1992 with more restrictive legislation, the savings in lost property, reduced injuries and Fire and Police Department overtime outweigh the necessity to continue retail sales of common fireworks to the general public. Charitable organizations should consider the benefits of coordinating special public fireworks displays which can be enjoyed by thousands of people such as the Ivar's and Frattelli's 4th of July shows.

Banning the sales and use of fireworks is consistent with neighboring jurisdictions such as Bellevue, Bothell, Clyde Hill (banned since 1959), Duvall, Issaquah, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Mercer Island, Mill Creek and Redmond. Preliminary reports are encouraging with regard to the reduction in fireworks related incidents and injuries. A complete report outlining the effect of fireworks ban ordinances is in preparation for Council consideration as a result of Ordinance 116241.

Another fiscal impact involves the imposition of fines for unresolved fire hazard inspections conducted by the Fire Marshal's Office. Building owners or responsible parties are informed at the time of the initial annual building inspection that failure to resolve fire hazards after three inspections will result in a \$100.00 fine for each subsequent inspection until compliance with the Fire Code is achieved. Our experience to date is that adequate warning provides incentives to people to comply with the Fire Code in lieu of paying a \$100.00 fee. Based upon current compliance inspection workload, estimated first year revenues total \$20,000.

We recommend passage of the proposed legislation to facilitate effective Fire Code enforcement.

Any questions concerning the enclosed proposed ordinance should be directed to Chief H. Scott McEwen, Fire Marshal at 386-1450.

Very truly yours,


Claude Harris, Chief
Seattle Fire Department

CH:mwp

TIME AND DATE STAMP

SPONSORSHIP

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT IS SPONSORED FOR FILING WITH THE CITY COUNCIL BY
THE MEMBER(S) OF THE CITY COUNCIL WHOSE SIGNATURE(S) ARE SHOWN BELOW:

Margaret Paegle

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

FOR CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT USE ONLY

COMMITTEE(S) REFERRED TO:

PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE

STATE OF WASHINGTON - KING COUNTY

21658
City of Seattle

-SS.

No.

City of Seattle

ORDINANCE 116334

AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards, adopting by reference the Uniform Fire Code, 1988 Edition, and the 1988 Uniform Fire Code Standards, and repealing Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 22.600 and Ordinances 115404 and 115406.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1, Chapter 22.600 of the Seattle Municipal Code and Ordinance 115406, entitled:

"AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards, adopting by reference the Uniform Fire Code, 1988 Edition, and the 1988 Uniform Fire Code Standards, and repealing Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 22.600 and Section 22.604.010, and Ordinances 114328 and 114329, and Ordinance 115406, entitled: "AN ORDINANCE relating to and regulating fire and explosion hazards, and amending the Uniform Fire Code, 1988 Edition, as adopted by reference by Ordinance 115406"

are hereby repealed, provided, that permits, notices and orders issued thereunder shall remain valid until expiration, completion and supersession by action under this ordinance, and provided further that the Fire Chief is authorized to apply technical provisions of the repealed ordinances and Code sections to inspections and Fire Code compliance, as an alternative equivalent to the technical provisions of this ordinance, until December 31, 1992. This repeal shall not affect any pending prosecutions or enforcement actions.

Section 2. There is added to the Seattle Municipal Code a new Chapter 22.600 as follows: 22.600.010 TITLE

This subtitle shall be known as the Seattle Fire Code.

22.600.020 ADOPTION OF UNIFORM FIRE CODES

The Uniform Fire Code, 1991 Edition, with Appendices I-C, H-A, H-B, H-C, H-D, H-E, H-F, H-G, IV-A, IV-B, V-A, VI-A, VI-B, VI-E and VI-F thereto, the Uniform Fire Code Standards, 1991 Edition, both published by the International Conference of Building Officials and Western Fire Chiefs Association, one copy of which is filed with the City Comptroller (C. F. ...), are adopted and by this reference made part of this subtitle. This Uniform Fire Code together with the City of Seattle amendments thereto, as adopted under separate ordinance and known as the Seattle Fire Code Supplement, shall constitute the Official Seattle Fire Code. In any case in which there is a conflict between the component parts of the Seattle Fire Code, the Seattle Fire Code Supplement shall be controlling over the Uniform Fire Code.

22.600.030 FEES

Fees for permits, certificates, inspections, plans review and code alterations required by the Seattle Fire Code shall be as established in Chapter 22.902 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

22.600.040 PENALTY

Conduct made unlawful by this subtitle constitutes a crime subject to the provisions of Chapters 12A.02 and 12A.04 of the Seattle Municipal Code. Any person convicted of a violation of this subtitle or an order of the Fire Chief may be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for no more than One Hundred Eighty (180) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation constitutes a separate offense.

22.600.050 EXAMINATIONS - DURA-

Affidavit of Publication

The undersigned, on oath states that he is an authorized representative of The Daily Journal of Commerce, a daily newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continuously as a daily newspaper in Seattle, King County, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of this newspaper. The Daily Journal of Commerce was on the 12th day of June, 1941, approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of King County.

The notice in the exact form annexed, was published in regular issues of The Daily Journal of Commerce, which was regularly distributed to its subscribers during the below stated period. The annexed notice, a

ORD: 116334

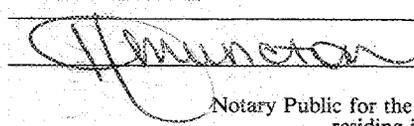
was published on

09/18/92

The amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$ _____, which amount has been paid in full.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on

09/21/92



Notary Public for the State of Washington, residing in Seattle